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## COAL MONOPOLY'S PLEAS DENOUNCED BY W. JETT LAUCK

**Anthracite Operators Putting Out Poor Excuse for Not Reducing Prices, Declares Railroad Consulting Economist**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The suspicion that the public is the victim of a gigantic "coal trust," as well as a monopoly as any which was dissolved by anti-trust legislation, is being voiced here with increasing frequency by legislators, economic experts and labor officials alike. Facts that are declared to be incontrovertible evidence of such a monopoly in the anthracite industry have been collected by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the railroad unions and former secretary of the War Labor Board, in the course of an investigation of the industry.

"There will never be any substantial relief to the consumer until constructive reforms are instituted which will break down and turn to the public benefit the present exploiting alliance between anthracite coal carrying railroads, coal producing companies and coal sales companies," declared Mr. Lauck in discussing the situation yesterday.

### Operator's Excuses Poor

Mr. Lauck denounced roundly the anthracite operators who have refused to hear public demands for lower retail prices, insisting that they have cut margins of profit down to the last possible cent and are taking actual losses because of the refusal of consumers during the last six months to buy coal except as actually needed. Pleas of hard times, increased production costs, unsettled market and such alleged hindrances to "normalcy" in the anthracite industry, are poor excuses at best, said Mr. Lauck, and when examined in the light of actual figures on production costs and profit margins, are not even plausible.

The crux of the situation Mr. Lauck finds in an alleged single ownership of all branches of the industry—mines, sales companies, and agents of transportation. Under such a condition, domestic "buyers' strikes" and foreign competition are alike vain hopes for reducing prices, he declared.

"The operators are still 'doing business at the old stand,'" the man who, with the coming of winter, must have coal for heating his house or running his industrial plant, has no alternative but to "dig down" for the price demanded by retailers. Out of this market price, which at present averages about \$15 a ton in the eastern states, comes the margin of profit to producer and sales agent, railroad, and retailer. The average production cost of a ton of coal, based upon recent official data, is approximately \$8.70 a ton, to be divided among the operators, the sales companies, and the anthracite roads.

### What Statistics Disclose

Statistics collected by Mr. Lauck during his investigation "give the lie," he declared, to operators who shift the responsibility for continued high prices to increased labor and production costs. In December, 1918, a survey of the industry made by the Federal Trade Commission, since enjoined by the operators from further investigations, showed the total f.o.b. mine cost to be \$4.72. The only increases in production cost since then are the 17 per cent wage increase in 1920, and, at a liberal estimate, a 38 per cent increase in general expenses, which has probably dropped with the lowered cost of supplies during the last few months.

Allowing \$6.30 as present f.o.b. mine cost, production costs have increased since 1918, \$1.58 a ton. The operators are receiving, however, \$2.89 a ton more as sales realization than they did in 1918. These statistics, according to Mr. Lauck, show the specious claims of the operators that they are at the mercy of economic conditions to be generalizations, unsupported by cold facts.

### Production Figures

Other factors put forward as hindrances to price reductions are instability of output due to industrial depression halting demand and high freight rates. Figures on cumulative production for each year from 1913 to the present, however, show that production has shown very small variations for the period, and that it is continuing at an apparently normal rate in the present year, 52,500,000 tons having been produced by the end of July.

High freight rates, while they are undoubtedly a factor in keeping up market prices of coal, according to Mr. Lauck, hold that position with the consent and desire of the coal companies.

"In order fully to disclose the extent of the profiteering which has characterized the anthracite industry, the earnings of the anthracite railroads as well as the profits of their subsidiary mining companies must be considered," he said. "The practical identity of the anthracite carriers and the mining companies has resulted in huge profits being taken both in the production and in the distribution of this city."

anthracite. In either case the profits go eventually into the coffers of the railroads."

The facts were summarized by Mr. Lauck as follows:

1. The anthracite railroad coal companies control 80 per cent of the commercial production of coal, and are in turn controlled by the eight important anthracite-carrying roads.

2. The freight charges for the transportation of anthracite are from two and one-half to three times the operating cost of transportation, and are highly remunerative. They comprise from 8 per cent to 60 per cent of the total freight revenues of the anthracite carriers. They have made possible the payment of immense dividends.

"It is a well substantiated fact," declared Mr. Lauck, "that the anthracite coal supply of the country is in the hands of a combine, consisting of seven agencies of monopoly. This combine is sufficiently strong at present to keep prices at the desired level, rendering them insensitive to economic laws of supply and demand."

"The main feature developed by the investigations which I have made is that there is practically a single ownership of the coal mines, the coal sales companies, and the anthracite-carrying railroads, and the total profit on the common owner resulting from all three branches of the industry should be considered as a unit. The real profits of the anthracite industry are to be found in the profits of the anthracite railroads and in the profits of the sales companies controlled by their stockholders. In the end, all of these profits from different sources flow into the coffers of the great New York banking combines headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which is the head of the monopoly in control of more than 75 per cent of the entire anthracite industry.

### Larger Profits in Sight

"The profits of the anthracite railroads have been much higher than those of other roads of the United States, and with the recent increase in freight rates will be even greater. It is entirely conservative to say that the present rates charged for transporting a ton of coal from the mines to Philadelphia will yield a profit of at least \$1, based on figures made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago. An analysis of the profits of seven of the large anthracite-producing companies showed that for the three years, 1913-14, they made an average profit of approximately \$29,000,000, while during the period 1916-18 they averaged more than \$55,500,000 a year, an increase of 90 per cent. One of the coal-sale companies has regularly paid 20 per cent yearly dividends and another, since its organization in 1916, has paid 20 per cent dividends and has accumulated a surplus of more than 90 per cent of its entire capital stock in addition.

### Legislation Necessary

"The only hope for the public lies in action from Congress. The anthracite industry should be treated as a public utility, and operated on a cost-of-service basis in the public interest, safeguards being made for the reasonable and proper rights of Labor and Capital employed in the industry. This can be accomplished by legislative enactment analogous to that under which the railroads are now operating—the so-called transportation act of 1920. Preliminary to this general legislation, measures should be taken to have the Interstate Commerce Commission establish just and reasonable rates on anthracite coal to tidewater. The rates were even excessive before the increase granted in 1920. A proper adjustment of these rates, by the most conservative estimate, would save the consumers of hard coal at least \$100,000,000 a year, and would result in the reduction of a corresponding amount from the illegitimate profits of the anthracite coal monopoly."

### TROOPS SEVERELY PUNISH MOLPAHS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Wednesday)—

The military operations in the Malabar district are progressing satisfactorily and the detachment relieving Malabar severely defeated the Molpah rebels, who lost 400. A company of the Dorsets inflicted 500 casualties in a second engagement on the railway at Pattambi, where the rebels, well armed with rifles largely captured from police stations, displayed great bravery. Martial law has been extended to five areas. Major-General Burnett-Stuart is in command.

The chief feature of the rebellion is the religious war. Fierce attacks have been made against the Hindus, and every temple in the Ernad zone has been razed, but the rebels were deterred from attacking Ponani by the threat of a bombardment from a warship. A riot of mill hands at Madras was promptly suppressed when the police opened fire.

### BERLIN ARRANGES PAYMENTS

NEW YORK, New York—The German Government, through its fiscal agents in this country, anticipated further reparations obligations to the Allies due yesterday.

According to well-informed banking interests representing the Berlin Government, these payments, which are variously estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000, have already been deposited with the agents of the British, French and Belgian governments in the production and in the distribution of this city.

## COMMON SCHEME FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION IS FIRST TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION AND THE COORDINATION OF RELIEF PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Two subcommissions have been appointed by the International Commission for the Relief of Russia and they met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay. One of them heard Walter Lyman Brown, the American delegate representing the Hoover Relief Mission, delegated as an observer by the United States Government. The full commission will continue its meetings during the week and hopes quickly to frame a common scheme coordinating the various activities. One thing recognized by the body set up by the Supreme Council at the last Paris conference is the necessity for speed, but it must be subordinated to clear, practical plans, which are by no means yet ready.

Indeed, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in conversation with a prominent official found that there is practically a single ownership of the coal mines, the coal sales companies, and the anthracite-carrying railroads, and the total profit on the common owner resulting from all three branches of the industry should be considered as a unit. The real profits of the anthracite industry are to be found in the profits of the sales companies controlled by their stockholders. In the end, all of these profits from different sources flow into the coffers of the great New York banking combines headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., which is the head of the monopoly in control of more than 75 per cent of the entire anthracite industry.

### Entente Officers are taking charge of affairs in Burgenland, the section of Hungary given to Austria under the terms of the Trianon Treaty. The Budapest Government is to be asked to assist in the transfer. In the opinion of Czech-Slovakian observers there is not the slightest prospect of an alarming situation developing over the obstinacy shown by the Magyars in yielding up the territory. If the resistance were continued it is said the little entente could call adequate forces to deal with the situation, immediately upon receiving a request to do so from the allied powers.

With the object of placing before the United States Government the vital necessity for suspending American claims against Austria, Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, the Finance Minister, has applied to the Washington Government for permission to enter the country. Such application is necessary, as the peace treaty between the two countries has not been ratified.

### Transport Essential

This does not mean that nothing can be done. A great deal can be done, but it will be inadequate until arrangements respecting transports, which will take some time, can be made. In diplomatic circles it is feared that the reported arrest of the members of the Pan-Russian Committee of Moscow shows that the Soviets will endeavor to keep the distribution of relief in their own hands, thus remaining the supreme authority which the Russians will have every reason to placate.

Under the presidency of J. B. F. Noulets, former French Ambassador to Russia, who insisted upon the non-political character of the operations, the Paris commission decided that its primary duty was to ascertain exactly what Russian provinces are affected.

To determine the extent of the needs of each district and discover precisely what means the commission possesses. Importance was attached to the possibility of inducing the peasants in Russia, who have a superfluity of grain which they will not release except against a corresponding value in goods, to cooperate in the work. Detailed study is therefore essential and until there is fuller information no firm plans can be drawn.

One subcommission composed of members of each delegation is therefore charged to inquire in what conditions the control of distribution can be exercised and what resources are available. The other subcommission is for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the organizations. It was the intention of the Supreme Council that the Inter-allied Commission should form the nucleus of a great international commission on which should be represented all states, neutral and perhaps enemy, besides the Red Cross and principal bodies, including if possible, the Hoover organization.

### Investigation to Be Made

There will be sent to Russia a number of delegates to make an investigation and enter into negotiations. It is understood that the presence of Mr. Brown indicates that the Hoover mission means to work in close cooperation with the European nations.

While the Russian emigres express gratitude they are on the whole extremely doubtful whether the Bolsheviks can be trusted. They are of opinion that they will keep a tight hand on any food stocks and will take care that they control reparations. There is no doubt that the Soviets are particularly suspicious of Russians who may seek to return as advisers and interpreters, and these suspicions may make it impossible to send men familiar with the country into Russia.

Although there now appears to be harmony between the different groups and different countries there is also the danger that friction will be caused by doubts concerning the political or commercial motives of each other. An immense job has been undertaken, and it is advisable not to underestimate the difficulties, which are enormous.

### STEAMSHIPS WAIT TO LAND ALIENS

NEW YORK, New York—Three steamships, carrying immigrant passengers, from countries of which the admissible quota for August has been filled, were at anchor yesterday off the New York three-mile limit awaiting midnight and the advent of September 1 before coming into the harbor.

The ships are the Gdansk, from Danzig; the King Alexander, from Piraeus and the Acropolis from Patras. The majority of the immigrants on board are from Greece and Turkey.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Peace reigns in Mesopotamia. The start the new kingdom has had under Emir Feisul augurs well for the absence of intertribal rivalry which has been so prevalent in the past. It justifies the plan followed by Britain of aiding the Arab states to stand alone, so that they may be able to revive their old culture and the glories of the race. This plan has been applied with equal success to the Hedjaz, a country which borders the Red Sea, under King Hussein, to Transjordan, a state between Palestine and the Arabian desert, under Abdullah, his son; and to the Emirate of Nejd, under Sultan Bin Saud. It is hoped that as time goes on the inhabitants of Kurdistan will accept union with Mesopotamia.

Entente officers are taking charge of affairs in Burgenland, the section of Hungary given to Austria under the terms of the Trianon Treaty. The Budapest Government is to be asked to assist in the transfer. In the opinion of Czech-Slovakian observers there is not the slightest prospect of an alarming situation developing over the obstinacy shown by the Magyars in yielding up the territory. If the resistance were continued it is said the little entente could call adequate forces to deal with the situation, immediately upon receiving a request to do so from the allied powers.

With the object of placing before the United States Government the vital necessity for suspending American claims against Austria, Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, the Finance Minister, has applied to the Washington Government for permission to enter the country. Such application is necessary, as the peace treaty between the two countries has not been ratified.

Secretary of War Says If Troops Are Used It Will Be to Restore Peace and Order in the Most Effective and Prompt Way

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Governor of West Virginia has been notified officially by the Secretary of War of the purpose of the government in sending federal troops into West Virginia, if it becomes necessary to employ them at the expiration of the time set by the President.

Reports from Governor Morgan

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for approval and shall as soon as possible be published by it. In Article II the use of local forces is placed in the hands of the Mesopotamian Government, which may not employ them otherwise than for the maintenance of order and for the defense of its territories except with the consent of the mandatory.

A new article, No. XVI, has been added, stating that "nothing in this mandate shall prevent the mandatory from establishing a system of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurdish areas in Mesopotamia as may be considered suitable." Art. XX is also new and provides for the Council of the League of Nations making such arrangements as may be deemed necessary in the event of the termination of the mandate for securing under the guarantees of the League that the Mesopotamian Government will fully honor the financial obligations legally incurred by the mandatory during the period of the mandate, including the rights of public servants to pensions or gratuities.

## MAGYARS LOATH TO YIELD BURGENLAND

Though Hungarian Government Repudiated All Responsibility Transfer of Territory to Austria Is Being Resisted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The transfer of the territory known as Burgenland, or western Hungary, is being openly resisted by Hungarians and the Austrian gendarmerie advancing to take over Burgenland from the allied commission has met with stout resistance. For some time the Hungarians have been endeavoring to open negotiations with the Austrian Government with a view to retaining possession of the important town of Oedenburg, but the Austrians have maintained the attitude that the territory in question was in the hands of the Allies and an alteration of the terms should be made through the allied commission.

According to recent reports the Hungarians have now surrounded Oedenburg and refused to hand it over. If such is the case it is pointed out that as the Austrians are hopelessly outnumbered there are all the potentialities for another Zelouski coup.

Meantime the threat of raising an economic barrier between Austria and Hungary is being put into effect, although the Horthy Government repudiates all responsibility either for the presence of the irregular troops round Oedenburg or the refusal on the part of merchants to allow foodstuffs to enter Austria. The entente officers are now taking charge of affairs in the disturbed district, and representations will be made to the Hungarian Government to assist in the peaceful handing over to Austria of the territory in question.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Magyar obstinacy and reluctance to hand over Burgenland to Austria in accordance with the Trianon Treaty will not be maintained, according to Tzeccho-Slovakian observers, and there is not the slightest prospect of an alarming situation developing. This confidence is founded on the knowledge that the little entente can call adequate forces into the field to deal with any government likely to upset the balance of peace in southeastern Europe if the entente powers felt compelled to request it to do so. The Magyars are fully aware of this.

Moreover the Inter-Allied Commission has taken a firm stand, and the Magyar Government has disowned the irregular bands which are preventing the transfer of Burgenland territory to Austria, thus making it easier for Austrian troops to be employed to deal with the situation. These facts are sufficient, Tzeccho-Slovakian authorities consider, to warrant optimism regarding an early solution of the present difficulty.

The presidents of Austria and of Tzeccho-Slovakia met at Hallstadt recently and discussed the Burgenland affair and other matters affecting the interest of their respective countries. According to a statement of John Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, before the Austrian Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, he will meet Dr. Bones, the Tzeccho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, during September, and at this meeting the questions already discussed by the two presidents will, it is hoped, be definitely solved.

## PACIFIC SQUADRONS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Pacific fleet battleship squadrons seven and eight, composed of the super-dreadnaughts New Mexico, Idaho, Mississippi, Texas, New York, and Tennessee, arrived in San Francisco Bay on August 25, for a 12-day stay in the harbor. The New Mexico, flagship of the fleet, carried Admiral E. W. Eberle, commander of the Pacific fleet. There are 10,000 bluejackets on board, and all have been given shore leave for several days while in the harbor. The total tonnage of the fleet is approximately 200,000. It is the largest fleet gathered here for a number of years.

The other squadron of the Pacific fleet, consisting of the super-dreadnaughts Nevada, Arizona and Oklahoma, arrived on August 27, making the largest armada ever assembled by the United States in the Pacific and the largest fleet ever to be gathered in a Pacific coast port of this country. All the battleships successfully passed their tests on the way down from Bremerton, Washington.

## OBEDIENCE TO LAW ONLY COURSE OPEN

Statutes Must Be Upheld as Long as They Exist by All Good Citizens, Attorney-General Tells Bar Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prohibition enforcement officials here are pleased with the speech delivered yesterday by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, when he told the American Bar Association, in Cincinnati, that "good citizens may still debate as to the wisdom of a law, but there is only one course of conduct, and that is obedience to the law while it exists."

Although the Attorney-General did not stress upholding of the Eighteenth Amendment as the main point of his address, his vigorous declarations for law enforcement as against various concepts of "individual liberty" are held to apply particularly to prohibition enforcement. He admitted that a good citizen, although he might be opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment or similar legislation in the state constitutions, would necessarily support their enforcement as being a part of the constitutional and statutory law of the land.

### Government's Standpoint

"From the standpoint of the government," said Mr. Daugherty, "the only sound view is that of law enforcement. Whatever differences of opinion exist in the views as to the wisdom of some of these laws can be of no concern to the agencies for law enforcement. The executive department cannot make the laws. It is equally true that it cannot nullify laws. To refuse or to neglect to enforce is a valid enactment of the legislative department of government, or to enforce it mechanically or half-heartedly or to wink at its violation, is without justification on any sound theory of government. Those who ask it or expect it not only contribute to lawlessness but destroy the basis upon which their own security rests. Our safety and happiness lies in obedience to law by every man, woman and child within the domain of our Republic, and no one can undermine respect for law without being, to that extent, an enemy to law and orderly government."

The address of the Attorney-General is uncompromising. It leaves no middle ground, officials here pointed out. His declaration, "My duty is clear—as long as I am responsible head of the Department of Justice the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the government which I am at liberty to call to my command"—is pointed to as placing Mr. Daugherty unequivocally on the side of the forces who are working for enforcement of the Volstead act in its completest sense and who have opposed any letting down of the bars through misinterpretation of the law.

### Personal Liberty Plea

Mr. Daugherty said in part: "Another subject that undermines respect for law, especially prominent at the present time, is an erroneous theory of personal liberty under our constitutional system. This controversy is as old as government itself. It has been asserted with especial vigor recently owing to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to the amendments in the various state constitutions, and because of legislation on the same subject by Congress and the various state legislatures.

"The question of the limitation of personal liberty is, in the first instance, a question of political philosophy and not of law. The advocates of personal liberty have ranged all the way from those who favor the widest measure of license to the individual to those who would restrict the individual by the most puritanic standards, on the other hand. Every man has a right to advocate any view that he pleases on this subject. However, when public sentiment has crystallized in law, there can be no question as to the duty of good citizens with reference thereto. They may still debate as to the wisdom of the law, but there is only one course of conduct and that is obedience to the law while it exists."

any individual or group of individuals depend upon the whim or caprice or temperamental attitude of any public officials.

"If any citizen dislikes the law under which he is living, his relief is through the legislative department of government, and not through those who, under the Constitution, have the sworn duty of enforcing the law. As a citizen cannot choose what law he will obey, so likewise, those charged with law enforcement cannot choose what laws they will enforce. The only sound position for those who favor respect for law to take is that those charged with enforcement must enforce all the laws, and all good citizens must obey all the laws; neither can exercise any right of choice in this matter without placing themselves above the law. It is the part of faithful officers to enforce and the part of good citizens to obey them."

"Another subject closely related to the topic just discussed that tends to undermine respect for law, and which has been a mooted question in every system of constitutional government, is the mistaken theory of the relation and attitude of the minority to the majority. Recently, we hear much about the rights of the minority, as if it had a special privilege of not obeying the law because it is made by the majority.

"The decision is as far-reaching as would be indicated on first reading, cannot be determined until the entire decision of the court is in hand and it is found how far subsell rights both on lease and in fee are affected.

If it should prove that the ruling of the court is such as to protect the rights of Americans contracts entered into in good faith, the way will have been cleared for the consideration of the resumption of friendly relations between Mexico and the United States. The present Administration has held, as did the preceding one, that negotiations could not be undertaken to such an end until the Mexican Government had shown its intention of removing disabilities imposed on American citizens doing business in Mexico. That is the fundamental obstacle to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Other matters, robberies and attacks upon Americans, could be settled in the usual method between the two countries if the fundamental of discrimination against American citizens was removed.

The government, therefore, has decided to proceed with vigor to support public peace and order, against the provocations of the opponents of the Constitution. The President has issued an order forbidding publications whose contents advocate or tend to provoke a violent change or abolition of the republic's Constitution. Penalties of 500,000 marks or a term of imprisonment may be imposed for infringement.

While the Socialist and Center press fully supports the government's action, the reactionary press loudly protests against the suppression of the liberty of the press and free speech.

Under the circumstances the Majority Socialists and Independents have decided to uphold the Chancellor. He received a delegation from both parties yesterday, when he was assured that the government could count upon their support of the Constitution.

**ANNAPOLIS ROYAL HOLDS CELEBRATIONS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Annapolis Royal is celebrating the tercentenary of the grant to Sir William Alexander of the royal charter for the colonization of Nova Scotia. The observance was combined here yesterday with the celebration of the bicentenary of the creation in and old fort here of the first court administering English common law, in what is now the Dominion of Canada, and the celebration of the centenary of the coming to Annapolis of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, the famous jurist better known as Sam Slick.

A tablet commemorating the grant to Sir William by James I was presented on behalf of the province by the Premier, George H. Murray, whose address was an outstanding event of the program, while a tablet honoring the establishment of the common law court was presented by Chief Justice Harris of Nova Scotia, Sir James Aiken, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and president of the Canadian Bar Association and W. J. O'Hearn, president of the Nova Scotia Barristers Society.

The tablets were unveiled by the Hon. McCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. The presentation of the tablet honoring Sam Slick was in charge of representatives of the Authors Association of Canada. The ceremonies were witnessed by thousands of persons while old Fort Anne and the town itself were gay with masses of color. Messages were read from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Chief Justice Taft of the United States.

**RAILWAYMEN WILL NOT ACCEPT RULING**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Life appointment of 11 new federal judges, two for each district, to take care of the increased business of the courts, was urged before members of the American Bar Association in convention here yesterday by William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Such a bill, he said, had been recommended to President Harding and Congress by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General. An important feature of the bill, according to Chief Justice Taft, is a provision for an annual meeting of the Chief Justice, the senior circuit judges and the Attorney-General to consider required reforms with a view to disposing of business in districts where it is so in arrears as to interfere with the usefulness of the courts. Delay in the courts was scored by the Chief Justice, who laid the blame in a large degree on the fact that legislative power does not provide adequate machinery for prompt dispatch of business.

"Delay works always for the man with the longest purse," declared Chief Justice Taft.

James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, at the morning session scored the modern tendency toward a spirit of lawlessness and a widespread revolt against authority. It was apparent not only in civil and political life, but in our art, music and literature as well. He cited the disregard for harmony and the exploitation of discord in modern music as culminated in "the abomination called jazz," and referred to the overthrow of all accepted rules of symmetry and form in sculpture and painting as "Bolshevist art," declaring that this is preeminently an age of sham and counterfeit. Work for work's sake, the most glorious privilege of human faculties, has vanished and the aversion to work is the greatest evil of the world today. There is a mad desire for pleasure and the less work a man does the less he wants to do. The economic catastrophe of 1921 threatens to be greater than the political and military catastrophe of 1914.

The members of the American Bar Association have "lighted the way

to legislative achievement, administrative advance and a constant, conservative measure of social progress," President Harding wrote in a letter to the association. "Not only in this country, but in others, the American Bar Association has earned exalted repute for unwavering idealism, coupled with sound discretion."

"We would be blind, indeed, if we did not recognize that there is a tendency to examination and inquisition even of traditions and institutions that once were held elemental, almost sacred. No greater influence than your own could be arrayed in favor of open-minded, disinterested inquiry into the justification for these criticisms, and if you adopt a liberal attitude toward such inquiries, you will be the most potent factor in safeguarding the good that we possess and rightly shaping the measures of progress that we must have."

Justice P. V. Mignault, of the Supreme Court of Canada; John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and former Senator Ellsworth Root were among the distinguished visitors.

## GERMANY PLANS TO SUPPRESS REACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—As a result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting under President Ebert a proclamation to the following effect was issued: "The government has long seen with anxiety that the moral depravity in Germany is threatening to shatter the foundation of the state and to undermine the Constitution. Violent language has been used by certain press organs. The country's needs demand rigorous action against this unscrupulous procedure. The country's preservation, for which the government tenaciously and not hopelessly worked for months, has been rendered doubtful by internal friction. German's political credit must not be destroyed, nor must the Constitution be treated with contempt."

The government, therefore, has decided to proceed with vigor to support public peace and order, against the provocations of the opponents of the Constitution. The President has issued an order forbidding publications whose contents advocate or tend to provoke a violent change or abolition of the republic's Constitution. Penalties of 500,000 marks or a term of imprisonment may be imposed for infringement.

While the Socialist and Center press fully supports the government's action, the reactionary press loudly protests against the suppression of the liberty of the press and free speech.

Under the circumstances the Majority Socialists and Independents have decided to uphold the Chancellor. He received a delegation from both parties yesterday, when he was assured that the government could count upon their support of the Constitution.

## ANNAPOLIS ROYAL HOLDS CELEBRATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Annapolis Royal is celebrating the tercentenary of the grant to Sir William Alexander of the royal charter for the colonization of Nova Scotia. The observance was combined here yesterday with the celebration of the bicentenary of the creation in and old fort here of the first court administering English common law, in what is now the Dominion of Canada, and the celebration of the centenary of the coming to Annapolis of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, the famous jurist better known as Sam Slick.

A tablet commemorating the grant to Sir William by James I was presented on behalf of the province by the Premier, George H. Murray, whose address was an outstanding event of the program, while a tablet honoring the establishment of the common law court was presented by Chief Justice Harris of Nova Scotia, Sir James Aiken, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and president of the Canadian Bar Association and W. J. O'Hearn, president of the Nova Scotia Barristers Society.

The tablets were unveiled by the Hon. McCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. The presentation of the tablet honoring Sam Slick was in charge of representatives of the Authors Association of Canada. The ceremonies were witnessed by thousands of persons while old Fort Anne and the town itself were gay with masses of color. Messages were read from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Chief Justice Taft of the United States.

## RAILWAYMEN WILL NOT ACCEPT RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That members of the railroad shop crafts organization will never accept the idea of week-day pay for Sunday work as ordered by the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, made effective August 15, was the assertion made here by B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"There will be a strike, if that is the only way to get a settlement of the question," said Mr. Jewell. "I rule that has been in force for 20 years by the consent and sanction of the railroad management themselves is taken away from us and we cannot get justice any other way, there is one way we can try to get it, and that is by leaving the service."

"At other times it is charged that

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## PRECEDENT SEEN IN COURT ACTION

Decision by Mexican Tribunal, If Correctly Reported, May Open Way to Settlement of Many Pending Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—While the State Department yesterday had not received official confirmation of the report that officials of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry have been enjoined by the Supreme Court of Mexico from denouncing rights to oil held by the Texas Company prior to May 1, 1917, much interest was manifested in the statement, the accuracy of which there is no reason to doubt.

Such a decision would form a precedent in dealing with many other cases brought to test the legality of Article 27 of the Constitution. Whether the decision is as far-reaching as would be indicated on first reading, cannot be determined until the entire decision of the court is in hand and it is found how far subsell rights both on lease and in fee are affected.

If it should prove that the ruling of the court is such as to protect the rights of Americans contracts entered into in good faith, the way will have been cleared for the consideration of the resumption of friendly relations between Mexico and the United States. The present Administration has held, as did the preceding one, that negotiations could not be undertaken to such an end until the Mexican Government had shown its intention of removing disabilities imposed on American citizens doing business in Mexico. That is the fundamental obstacle to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Other matters, robberies and attacks upon Americans, could be settled in the usual method between the two countries if the fundamental of discrimination against American citizens was removed.

This decision, handed down by a unanimous vote of the court, probably sets a precedent for the court's action in dealing with nearly 150 cases calling into question the effect of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution.

The government, therefore, has decided to proceed with vigor to support public peace and order, against the provocations of the opponents of the Constitution. The President has issued an order forbidding publications whose contents advocate or tend to provoke a violent change or abolition of the republic's Constitution. Penalties of 500



## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### The Currency of Yap

If any payment should be necessary in the readjustment at Yap between the United States and Japan, the currency used would not be that of the picturesque island in the Carolines, although the coin of Yap is not subject to fluctuation in value, is extremely durable, cannot be easily stolen, and is the despair of the counterfeiter. With such an excellent medium of exchange at hand one may wonder why President Harding would immediately decline a string of Yap coins, although the large hole in the center of each might facilitate a stringing together like the Chinese "cash."

Possibly the difficulty will be better understood when it is stated that Yap's chief medium of exchange has been its limestone wheels which run up to 12 feet in diameter. To cash a Yap check would necessitate a motor truck. There are, of course, such other media as pearl shell and bags of dried coconut kernel; but to be a plutocrat of the old type you must be able to point to your collection of great discs.

### Cream-Colored Ponies

Something like a break in English history comes with the decision of King George to abandon the use of the famous "cream-colored ponies" which have done duty on so many state occasions. They have been found too small for ceremonial purposes, and so they are being posted to distinguished regiments as drum horses. The "creams" are of Hanoverian descent. In the days of good Queen Anne the coach horse was a heavy, lumbering long-tailed animal which came from Hanover, and the present breed which the Londoner knows today have come down in linear descent from them. Until Queen Victoria came to the throne, the Royal Mews contained black, white and cream Hanoverians, but with the absorption of Hanover into Germany the black and white teams ceased to exist, and only the "creams" remained. Now they will be seen no longer in royal processions.

### The Trackless Trolley Car

The wireless trolley car has not yet arrived, but the trackless trolley car is here, and in successful operation. It is the invention of a Viennese, Ludwig Stoll, and no less than six different lines are operating in the cities of what was formerly Austria-Hungary. A flexible cable instead of a rigid pole conducts the current to the car, and the vehicle can thus move as far as 64 feet to one side of the wire itself, and accommodates itself to any condition of traffic. The current is returned through a negative wire which runs beside the positive wire, and is similarly connected with the car. Well-built, smooth roads are required; given these, the running of the cars is said to be very successful.

### The Black Country

The coal stoppage in England is over, and the "Black Country" once more resuming that spreading cloud of carbon and chemicals which has lain over it for more than 200 years. Blast furnaces and chimney stacks are again belching smoke. This black country, clearly defined as the rim of a saucer, has many surprises to show. On the one side, for instance, lies a narrow ridge of high tableland, dividing the collieries and iron works of the great coal district from the verdure of the western midlands. Looking to the east one may see a forest of stacks, each carrying its "plume" of black or yellow smoke. Looking to the left, one's eyes rest on fertile meadows sloping away down the beautiful valley of the Severn, and the blue Welsh hills beyond the river tell of what the whole country may be when the smoke has really gone. Before that time it would seem that here, in this black country, with its green borderland, is a subject fit for the brush of a landscape painter.

### Vox Romani

Young barbarians have come to Rome and have been playing ancient circus games in the Stadium Parola. They have been making moving pictures of the days of Nero—dark, disgraceful days, no doubt, but yet not

without a certain pomp and pride of empire. Six thousand modern citizens of Rome, hired by the Americans to represent the spectators, sat long hours on the hard seats on August day. Among them, so the story goes, went lean men, Cassius unguised, in the employ of Italian moving picture companies. They whispered and the voice of the people of Rome was heard. So it was that the Italian foreign minister, Della Torretta, and the Ambassador of the United States, Richard Washburn Child, came to watch the great spectacle and saw a greater. They caught a glimpse of Nero in his purple robes in an automobile and saw the mounted police charge upon the angry mob. It was a water, not a corn riot. The people were thirsty, but also they were harassed by the thought that Nero with all his splendor and all his shame, was theirs to exploit. The history of ancient Rome was theirs, so Cassius said. Let the barbarians return to California.

## THE FRIESIAN FARMHOUSE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Just as there is nothing outside of England to compare with the English winding roads and luxuriant hedges, so there is not anywhere else than in Friesland any kind of farm-building quite like the farms in that part of the Netherlands. I say "the Netherlands" advisedly, not "Holland"; because, although Friesland is a province of the kingdom of Holland and not easily to be distinguished by the stranger from the rest of the country, yet the Dutchman who is a Friesian will not style himself a "Hollander"; and when he leaves his northern province or his "country" as with a particularist patriotism he would style it) for the south, he speaks of "going into Holland." Even so, a Welshman, and some Cornishmen will be going into England.

Thus we see that the Friesians are a people. They have a language of their own—"Friesch"—and customs, and a sturdy independence, the heritage of olden times—for "Friesland" means "Free-land."

It follows then that Friesland, which is that part of the Netherlands extending northeast from the northern shores of the Zuyder Zee to the borders of Hanover in Germany, must have many individual features. Chief among these, to the eye of the traveler, is the characteristic boerderij, or farmhouse. Even the least observant of tourists cannot fail immediately to notice the "haystack house" which is the essential shape of the Friesian farmhouse. The absolutely flat and sparsely wooded nature of the landscape itself lends an extraordinary prominence to these peculiarly planned buildings, which, in their general lines are all alike: differing only in size and some not very important details.

This is a vast pasture-land of dairy farms, peopled with farmers and unmixed with other industries; and the dike-divided meadows are teeming with cattle; the famous black and white Friesian breed. Be very sure that, traveling these marches and coming past the many little waysides you will often see the signs of the "Bonte Koe" or the "Bonte Os," which mean the "spotted cow" or "spotted ox"; so intent always are the folk of these parts upon this, their chief interest.

### Man and Beast Under One Roof

The Friesian farmhouse merits some detailed notes. Its general haystack or great barnlike outline is the outward and instant sign of a singular internal economy: an ordered, all-comprising logical arrangement evolved in centuries of experience. The ideal is to have everything contained under one roof. Thus the ground-plan consists of a fore-building which is the farmer's dwelling-place, with drawing-room and living-room on either side of the front door; with bedroom and kitchen behind. Between these runs a passage conducting directly to the cow-stalls. In these stalls, in a double row, stand the cattle when not in the meadows; their heads toward the outer walls, and often a window to each animal. Nothing in this neat and housewifely country is more amusing than to notice that to each window is generally a little linen blind daintily finished off with lace border. The cows usually lie without straw bedding in this land where straw is scarce, on brick floors, somewhat hollowed to the animals' shape. They are used to it, just as the Japanese people are accustomed to wooden blocks for their heads, instead of pillows.

From the cow-stalls a passage leads directly into the great haybarn. Hay is always stored thus, under roofs, instead of in stacks in the open. Within the wide overspreading roof of this barn are also the many incidental items of the farming business: carts, plows, harrows, etc.

In most of these farmhouses the farmhands live and sleep in the cowshed; and in the smaller and older ones, the farmer and his family frequently use one end as a sitting-room. This would be unthinkable in farms in other lands; but here it is not so remarkable, because of the extraordinary neatness and cleanliness prevailing.

The eaves of the typical farmhouse roofs come down to seven or eight feet from the ground. The chimneys are peculiar in this part of the world, whether they be of farm or other houses. They are surmounted with a kind of muffle, partly for the purpose of preventing the heavy snow in winter from descending the chimney, and in part to prevent the storks from building their huge nests of sticks in France.

(Signed) DIANA AGARIC APCAE.

Yokohama, Japan, July 25, 1921.

the hinnerin, or towrinn; and a peculiar feature it is indeed. Although laughable to strangers, there is logic and convenience in it. From the exterior wall will be noticed a little staircase running up into the eaves, daintily made and inclosed, within brightly painted sides, or sometimes panelled. Occasionally the sides of this staircase or sloping gangway will have little windows. The stranger to Friesland does not suspect that this is the stairway down and up which the fowls go, morning and evening, between the farm surroundings and their dormitory among the rafters under the roof. The windows are placed in the stairway presumably for the convenience of the fowls. It is the last word in delicate attention.

### Thatched and Tiled

Most of the Friesland farm roofs are thatched generally with reeds. There are reed-farms which supply the material. The thatch usually comes down to within two or three feet of the eaves. This space is covered with pantiles. The roofs being of so great an area, a large quantity of water is thrown off at every shower; and it is greatly prized and conserved, for in the Netherlands generally, and Friesland in particular, although the country is so waterlogged a region drinking water is scarce. There are few wells or rivers, and outside the towns, scarcely ever a water supply.

Farming of all kinds in Holland has been for some time in a highly prosperous state. The boers, or farmers, in a large way have become indeed very wealthy, owing to the prices obtained by them in supplying food to Germany during and since the war. The process is still continuing. The Dutch farmers have been amongst the greatest profiteers in Holland, and other classes look upon them at present with dislike; for the reason that the best produce still goes to Germany and the inferior remains for home consumption at high prices.

Friesland farm architecture changes little in the newly built farmhouses. You find, it is true, that the bedroom arrangements are different. Instead of the family climbing up into the cupboards for the night, into their box beds, and closing the folding doors, their bedrooms and bedsteads in the newer buildings will have no special feature to distinguish them from those in another country. But the general layout is the same. An up-to-date establishment on a large scale is Sirtema State, near Marssum, built in 1909. It is one of the many properties of the Poppe trustees who administer the great Popta charities. Exceptionally, in this building, although the general lines are the old conventional ones, the roofs are tiled with pantiles, not thatched. Here at Sirtema, too, the cows are littered down on straw, and they face inward. But the business of Sirtema Farm is itself exceptional, being less a domestic farm than a noted cattle-breeding establishment for export.

Most of these farms are moated. Indeed, that building in Holland, outside the towns, which is not surrounded by a moat is the exceptional thing; and in the towns the houses face canals.

### LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### An Armenian Protest

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

Since the signing of the Armistice, 45,000 defenseless Armenians have been massacred by the Turks in Cilicia, through the assistance, support and opportunities extended to them by the French, and several thousands have been deported from that southernmost province of Armenia by the French and made homeless and destitute anew.

How many thousand defenseless Greeks have been massacred in Samos and other places in Asia Minor I do not know, but the number is large, much larger than the number of Belgians massacred by German soldiers during the war.

In the last Turkish raid in November, 1920, on the territory of the Armenian Republic, thousands of the civil population were massacred, the cattle and grain of the villagers looted and their houses destroyed, with the consequence that the Armenians in that northern territory are again facing starvation, and the Armenian Government has appealed to America through the Near East Relief not to forsake them in this terrible crisis, but to pull them through with American flour as they did in 1919.

The question comes—Why should all this devastation and desolation be allowed? And then a despairing appeal made to the United States to save Armenians from starvation, when these Armenians now facing starvation had become self-supporting; and when they had the product of their own harvests stored in their granaries to feed themselves until the next harvest. Should not Christendom ask the question: Who suffers from the resultants of the Near Eastern policies of the big governments of Europe? Is it nothing to Christendom that hundreds of thousands of Christian men, women, and children are thus sacrificed on the altars of European imperialism?

The same horrors! The same horrors repeated again and again! Is it not time that such awful crimes against humanity should be stopped, even though the victims happen to be neither Belgians nor French, and the devastation and desolation are not perpetrated either in Belgium or France.

(Signed) DIANA AGARIC APCAE.

Yokohama, Japan, July 25, 1921.

A feature of almost every farm is

## THE STOWE SALE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One by one the great historic mansions of England are falling beneath the hammer of the auctioneer or the crumbling hand of time, for the English nobility have neither the means nor the inclination to maintain the gorgeous palaces in which their ancestors delighted. The palace of the Duke of Hamilton is being ruined by subsidence due to coal-getting in the ground beneath; Witley Court has been sold in the family vault, but afterward taken out by one who knew its value, and concealed. In its

blue enamel miniature of his father, brought 425 guineas. Mr. Balfour, for a single pound, secured Hume's "History of the House of Douglas," dated 1644, and Noble's "House of Stuart," 1795. A sum of £8 10s. was paid for an ebony chair—from Paul Rubens' house at Antwerp. What is generally admitted to be one of the bargains of the sale is the dress sword belonging to the second Duke of Buckingham, which went for 39 guineas. It was buried in the family vault, but afterward taken out by one who knew its value, and concealed. In its

restored; but the damage did not continue long before the whereabouts of the weapon was traced, and it was restored to its rightful owner.

The tarnished sword is typical of the fortunes of the family which, it has been said, "covers half the world and 10 centuries of time." A visit to Stowe was for long an essential feature in the English tour of foreign

with a whisk and a smile, was my barber, the title of my tale.

Now I come to think of him at a distance, to paint him in cold print, there was nothing very striking about his appearance at all. His pricelessness was not of the face. I remember he had bushy hair and a walrus moustache. There was a twinkle in his eye and his voice was English, but then so was every one's in Victoria even to the third and fourth generation, so there was nothing arresting about that.

My barber talked about the straw-berry crop but I only half listened. I was beginning to wonder once again what Philippa really would do if she came out before I did and had no money. I began to have visions of her racing down the street with a posse of snow white lady barbers in their heels. Certainly she expected to see me at the door, and absolutely she would never think I was adventuring tonorially on my own.

So before I knew what I was doing I told the barber all about Philippa, her bobbed hair and her bobbing disposition, and asked him what he would do about it. I even reminded him of the legend in the Toronto barber's shop, "Hair cut while you wait," and asked him if he could be held it and cut mine while Philippa waited.

He took in the situation at a glance, this scissored Napoleon. He promised to take no time at all over the "cuttin'" as he called it. He set Bill, who was sweeping out the shop, preparatory to going home for the night, to watch for "lady with bobbed hair and a short skirt and a quick stride," which was quite the aptest description of Philippa ever worded, and then he turned his attention to me.

### The Midland Stamp

"And what part of the Midlands do you come from, sir, may I ask?" I felt my hair rising! Who was this amazing person? The Midland stamps certainly have a flat way of speaking as opposed to the Londoner with his "parst" and "barsket," or the northerner with his burr, but I could hardly remember the years or the places I had lived in since those days, and yet here in Victoria a barber asks me in all confidence and innocence what part of them I came from. No wonder a little difficulty like Philippa hadn't upset him.

"Nottinghamshire is my home," I managed to mutter.

"I knew ye did." His voice was triumphant. "I came from there myself. Why, I used to keep that barber's at the bottom of Bridlesmith, I did. Don't you remember it?" I didn't, but all I could do was to nod. "Were you a cricketer, sir? Did you know Shrewsbury and Billy Gunn?" And again, without intending to, I replied that they were my first heroes and that I used to have a bat which Gunn had once made a century with at Trent Bridge. "Yes, I knew them, too. I used to play a bit. I wasn't so bad with the ball in those days—medium right hand, breaking both ways—but I had to stick to the business, you see, sir, and in the end it brought me out 'ere."

"Oh yes, it's a fine place, Victoria; very English, as you might say, but it ain't Nottingham and there's nothing like the old market place or Clifton Grove. Were you ever in the market place on election night, sir?

"'Ow do you like your air now, sir?" The change was so sudden it caught me in the market place on a certain election night when the blues and yellows fought gloriously up and down Long Row. "I think I know 'ow you likes it. Ye wants yer 'air cuttin' ye might say, but ye don't want it ter look as if it 'ad been cut." This was genius! I had been trying to crystallize my ideas on the subject for years and this man could do it for me in an epigram. "Yes," he went on, "Ye remind me of another English gent who comes in regular, 'E's from Sheffield, 'e is a dirty place. Sheffield, but they take a lot of beatin' at football. 'E says to me, 'I want you to cut my 'air but I don't want ye ter take any off.' That's what you'd say, isn't it?

"There's the lady, sir. I see her on the other side of the road. She's a beauty, sir! Does she come from Nottingham, too?"

"Lincolnshire," I murmured sadly. "I looked sad, too."

"Not much at football or cricket in Lincolnshire, are they, sir? Well, I 'ope ye'll come in again, sir."

I hoped I should, too, but I never did—but anyone who wants a liberal education may have his address.

## MASARYK AND THE HANKA FRAUD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Czech national revival is, in point of time, coincident with the great romantic movement that determined the main currents of literature nearly all over Europe. The overstatement of the medieval past is among the chief characteristics of this movement; the return to the inexhaustible source of all true poetry, viz., the popular songs and ballads, is another. It was in England that this awakening of national poetry found its first expression in Bishop Percy's *Reliques* and in James Macpherson's and Thomas Chatterton's literary forgeries.

The Czechs had as yet nothing to show to compare with what the happier nations prided themselves upon. Macpherson's "Ossian" was well known in Czech literary circles, and a group of men conceived the strange idea of rendering their own country a similar service.

In 1817 Václav Hanka surprised the public by a number of manuscripts which he pretended to have found in the tower of an old church in the town of Králové Dvůr. The manuscript contained number of ballads and lyrical poems which he attributed to the early Middle Ages. It is known in Czech literary history as the Manuscript of Králové Dvůr (*Královský Rukopis*). The publication created an immense enthusiasm. Here at last was something which could well compare with the ancient literary treasures of other and greater nations. Here was evidence that at that time Bohemia possessed already a rich literature of its own, to judge by the fact that the manuscript discovered was evidently only a small fragment of what had once been a very rich collection of similar productions. Here was at last something to go upon, here was a fountain from which Czech poetry, as yet in its infancy, could imbibe encouragement. The influence these poems exerted was indeed very great.

And yet the whole thing was a fraud, it is true, resorted to probably with the best of intentions. Not long after their publication, the first doubts as to the genuineness of these poems were expressed, but were drowned in the big wave of general enthusiasm. With the growth of Czech philology and the deepening of historical knowledge, the voice of the skeptic grew louder. Gradually "the question of the manuscripts" grew beyond the compass of a mere literary controversy and developed into a national question of the very first rank. For decades the Czech intellectual classes were divided on the question until at the close of the century the matter found its final settlement.

It is to the credit of President Masaryk that in the '80s of the last century, when he was professor of the newly founded Czech university in Prague, he took up the question which called for a final solution. Averse to all unpractical romanticism, he insisted that in all questions of national life truth must be established even should old ideals be shattered in the process. Supported by a small group of philologists, historians, and politicians, he instituted a thorough investigation and succeeded in proving beyond all doubt that the manuscripts in question could not be of the period attributed to them

## ECONOMIC TREND SHOWS RECOVERY

Opinions Expressed at Babson Conference Anticipate a Gradual Although Not Immediate Recovery of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WELLESLEY HILLS, Massachusetts—Considering the economic condition of the United States in the large, conditions are turning from lack of confidence and general unemployment toward a period of decline in real estate prices, increase in thrift and lower money rates, declared Roger W. Babson in an address on the outlook for 1922 at a conference yesterday of the clients of the Babson Statistical Organization. The transition will not be immediate, he said, and the return to a situation of full labor employment and activity in all lines will probably require between two and three years.

Business and industrial cycles, arranged as the 12 hours of a clock, were used to illustrate the trend of business. This trend is based upon comparative experiences in the past and is regarded by Mr. Babson as a generally accurate indication of economic movements. The cycle starts at the hour 1, which is a time of large profits and wages and the peak of prosperity. This condition conduces to inefficiency and extravagance and is marked by resultant decline in bond prices. The next step in signalized by dishonesty and dropping stock prices, and merges into a crime wave and declining commodity prices.

Mr. Babson then pointed out that the cumulative effect of these periods is to bring lack of confidence and general unemployment. It is from this situation that the country is giving signs of emerging, he said, and the breaking up of homes will bring with it decline in real estate prices. This period, however, Mr. Babson declared, will not come until the spring of 1922, and added that he felt the conference on housing called by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for September will not attain its object at this time.

### Real Estate Prices

Real estate liquidation, the speaker continued, will merge into a period of lower money rates and increasing thrift. From this time on the progress would be constructive, marked successively by increased stock values and honesty and fair prices; increased commodity prices and greater moral consciousness; full labor employment and activity in all lines. The final period, 12 on the cycle clock, would be one of increased money rates and prosperity. From about 5 o'clock, the present hour, Mr. Babson said, to noon is a three-year stretch.

Mr. Babson built his industrial cycle also in the form of a clock, starting with silk at the hour 1. The other hours, in order, he named as: leather, boots and shoes, cotton, clothing, furs, furniture, building material, automobiles, paper, iron and steel, and tobacco products. Explaining this, he said that these commodities were affected adversely in the order listed. But the hand of the clock, signifying readjustment accomplished, has now progressed around to almost 5 o'clock, and the prospect of immediate readjustment is in the clothing industry.

In the addresses devoted to special factors in the economic situation, some industries were declared to have excellent prospects, and others deferred possibilities of recovery. In opening the conference Prof. Ralph B. Wilson, of the Babson Institute, warned against drawing conclusions as to business conditions and prospects in general from the situation in any one industry.

### Industrial Trend

The subsequent address developed the opinion that the clothing, boots and shoes, canning, cotton goods, leather, meats, silk, woolen goods and hosiery and knit goods industries have the best prospects. Little hope of recovery in the near future was held out for the steel and iron industry, chiefly on the ground that the factory expansion during the war had satisfied the need of construction along this line for a considerable period. The automobile industry was seen as passing through its first real depression and it was said that a coincident effect would be the elimination or absorption of smaller concerns. In general it was declared the most successful concern would be that which attends to cutting down its operating costs, lowering freight rates so far as possible, recognizing the economic trend and lowering prices, paying attention to credit and making a good sales effort.

A discussion of commodity prices by Herbert N. McGill of the Babson organization pointed out certain fundamentals, one of which is the increase of production capacity over the ability to consume or export. Production of raw materials he declared to be lower in volume than at any time since 1908, but with no shortage of stocks to meet demands. The interrelation of the United States with the economic condition of Europe and the downward trend in purchasing power were cited as factors. Mr. McGill asserted that although improvement may come in the fall, the industrial activity of the country will not exceed between 85 and 70 per cent of capacity.

### Market Unbalanced

The commodity market is unbalanced. Mr. McGill said, but should be divided into two classifications. These he said, are industrial and agricultural products, and the turning point of the latter is at hand, the decline in prices having been much greater. The prospect was said to be for a higher trend. A survey of sectional conditions in

the United States emphasized the point that "salesmanship has now replaced 'order-taking.'" New England (except Connecticut), New York and eastern Pennsylvania were said to be the best territories, having been through depression and being now turned toward recovery. The south and southwest were reported as burdened with debts to be paid. Crop liquidation in the west gives prospects of recovery, while the delay in resumption of building activity was said to hold up recovery in the Pacific northwest. California, which has withstood depression, particularly in the southern section, was described as facing its turn.

## ENOUGH WORK FOR ALL, OFFICIAL SAYS

Director of War Finance Corporation Declares Employment Is a Matter of Adjustment and Proper Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employment and unemployment are matters of adjustment and proper management, in the opinion of Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, who sees no reason to look forward to a season of continued or increasing unemployment if the government and its citizens show proper intelligence and diligence in the management of their affairs.

"We have the resources in this country to be prosperous and to keep our labor reasonably well employed at remunerative wages, provided we can make the adjustments that are necessary to bring an orderly condition into our affairs," said Mr. Meyer yesterday.

"I think we ought to have, in addition to the resources, the intelligence to accomplish that result," he said. "Unemployment is merely an expression of national economic bad management, for the most part. I should be ashamed, as an American citizen, to have 3,000,000 men unemployed this winter, because there is work for all, if we will only manage our affairs with a reasonable degree of intelligence."

"If we were to adopt measures which would give employment to 1,000,000 men, now unemployed, at an average of \$4 a day, that would be \$4,000,000 a day for production, instead of non-production and correspondingly reduced consumption, and it goes down the line and affects all our commerce and industry and finance and agriculture. It would be a most important step in reconstruction."

"The War Finance Corporation is interested in legislation intended to help agriculture. It has been assisting agriculture, and I hope it will do more. The farmer is a very great factor in our population. The nation cannot be prosperous unless the farmer is prosperous."

"But the industrial labor and the industry of the country are also vital factors. You cannot help the country unless you help it in all its important developments, because the whole machine will break down if one essential part of it is out of order."

New York Plans Relief  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Work for those at present out of employment is being sought by committees organized in every borough of this city by Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public welfare. These committees, Mr. Coler says, will cooperate with the Mayor's committee on unemployment and also with similar committees of the American Legion and the Central Trades and Labor Council. The object will be relief through employment, rather than through charity, wherever possible.

Mr. Coler says that efforts will be made to persuade the federal, state and city governments to inaugurate all public works planned for this territory, and also to encourage private undertakings in order that those able to work may have employment. The commissioner adds that no public money will be expended for relief unless it is unavoidable, but that appeals for such funds will be made to charitable agencies.

PACIFIC FRUIT EXPOSITION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SEATTLE, Washington—The Pacific Northwest Fruit Exposition will be held in Seattle from November 21 to 26. Not less than 50,000 visitors are expected to visit the city at that time, according to an announcement made recently by the committee. Educational features of the exposition are to be stressed, and lectures will form a part of the program. Women's clubs, city schools, and the University of Washington will be called upon to assist.

MAYORS' MEETING PLANNED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—"Mayors' Day," in which 150 mayors of American cities have been invited to participate, will be a unique feature of the convention of the American Society for Municipal Improvements, which is to be held here the week of October 25. It is the hope of those interested in the convention of American mayors that a permanent organization of municipal executives may result from the Baltimore meeting.

LIQUORS SEIZED IN RAIDS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Raids by the local police have resulted in placing under the control of the prohibition director warehouse stocks of liquor valued at \$200,000. The authorities are now awaiting directions from Washington as to the disposal which is to be made of the liquors.

## MOTION PICTURE TRUST IS ALLEGED

Famous Players-Lasky and 11 Other Companies Charged by Trade Commission With Unfair and Illegal Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Through what is alleged to be a system of unfair competition in violation of the anti-trust laws, coercion and intimidations of theater owners, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has become the largest company in the motion picture industry, extending its control to all corners of the globe.

These assertions form the basis of charges contained in a formal complaint issued yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission against the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and 11 other respondents.

The respondents are given 30 days to answer the specific allegations in the complaint, after which date will be set by the Department of Justice for trial of the charges.

Through powerful combinations in New England, the central and south Atlantic states and the west, the respondent, it is charged, is in a position to dictate releases and control conditions in the motion picture industry in every part of the United States.

Chain of 400 Theaters

The complaint alleges that "as a result of the conspiracies and combinations herein set out, and the acquisitions and affiliations made in pursuance of said conspiracies and combinations, the respondent, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, is now the largest concern in the motion picture industry and is the biggest theater owner in the world, owning more than 400 theaters in the United States and Canada and numerous others affiliated with it."

"It has formed producing companies in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Scandinavian countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia and a \$3,000,000 corporation for the production and distribution of motion pictures in India. It has branch offices in 28 of the principal cities in the United States and Canada, in London, in Sydney, Wellington, Mexico City, Paris, Copenhagen, Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Havana, Tokyo, Shanghai and Manila, and it has 140 subsidiary corporations engaged in either producing, distributing or exhibiting motion pictures."

Third Largest Industry

The respondents named with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation are the Stanley Company of America; Stanley Booking Corporation; Black English Theaters, Inc.; Southern Enterprises, Inc.; Saenger Amusement Company; Adolph Zukor; Jesse L. Lasky; Jules Mastbaum; Alfred S. Black; Stephen A. Lynch, and Ernest V. Richards Jr.

It is charged that the respondent distributes more than 30,000 films every week throughout the United States and foreign countries. Some idea of the great magnitude of the motion picture industry, said to be the third largest in the country, may be gleaned from the statement that in the calendar year 1920 there were approximately 18,000 motion picture theaters in the United States, and that about 20,000,000 people every day spent approximately \$4,000,000 in cash to see exhibitions of motion pictures.

In 1916 the three leading concerns in the motion picture industry were Bosworth, Inc., with \$10,000 capital stock; Jesse Lasky Feature and Play Company, with \$500,000 capital, and the Famous Players Film Company, incorporated at \$2,500,000. Prior to the incorporation of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in July, 1916, the three companies mentioned released and distributed all of their films through Paramount Picture Corporation of New York. Later in that year the respondent acquired the whole of the stock and share capital of the Paramount.

Paramount Acquisition

The complaint declares that "the effect of this acquisition has been, and is, to eliminate competition in interstate commerce, and that it tends to create a monopoly." The complaint alleges that in 1920 about 6000 American theaters showed Paramount and Paramount-Art, Craft pictures exclusively, and that about 67 cents out of every dollar that was paid to enter theaters was paid to enter those theaters showing only Paramount films.

"Acquisition of motion picture theaters through coercion and intimidation of owners," the complaint alleges, enabled the respondent to acquire control of enough independent companies to gain an upper hand in all sections of the country. The policy pursued by the respondent and others named in the complaint, it is charged, has been adhered to with the effect that pictures of independent producers are kept out of a showing in theaters in the "key" cities of the country, notably New York, and the "continuance of this policy will result in the elimination of all independent producers, on account of their inability to secure theaters."

The respondent also is charged with

affiliating with such independents as Thomas H. Ince, Mack Sennett, the Cosmopolitan productions, Mayflower productions, George FitzMaurice's productions, Sidney Chaplin's productions, Lois Weber's productions, William D. Taylor's productions, George Milford's productions, and William A. Brady's productions.

The productions of these independent companies are advertised and displayed as Paramount-Art Craft and Paramount pictures.

## FEDERAL BUDGET ECONOMIES SOUGHT

Savings in Government Expenditures Necessary Because of Probable Revenue Reduction—Legislative Plans Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—This is the time when every business man should work harder than ever before, and not for profits, but to reduce losses and to restore confidence, declares J. H. Tegoe, executive secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, in a review of conditions sent to the 35,000 members of the association yesterday.

"The gospel of work should be preached in every land," says Mr. Tegoe. "We must have confidence in fundamental conditions. The nation is still sound and is ready for the revival when the people get right and the upward swing begins. This is no time for lethargy."

"During August nothing of a highly significant character is noted in trade conditions. Basically, sufficient strength has not accumulated for an upward swing. The public in the last few months has received many forecasts predicated too largely on superficial appearances, and disappointments have time and again occurred in the fulfillment of these forecasts. To judge substantial and permanent improvements, basic conditions must be sought."

Unemployment General

Mr. Mondell impressed upon the President the need for strict economy in all governmental expenditures, in view of the fact that the pending revenue bill will cut taxation by \$750,000,000, on the assumption that the various government departments would cut expenses to the bone. President Harding assured the Republican leader of his closest cooperation in keeping down expenditures, and expressed confidence in the ability of the Bureau of the Budget to effect additional economies in the government service. The President was complimented by Mr. Mondell for the way in which he has cooperated in the past, and was told that Congress looked upon him to assist in every way possible.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, a member of the Finance Committee, also visited the President to discuss congressional plans for putting the taxation bill ahead of the tariff in the Senate after the recess period.

In accordance with the unanimous consent agreement reached before the recess, the House will not actually commence its duties until October 4. Mr. Mondell explained, although the recess ends on September 21. To give the various states time to pass necessary laws to conform with the terms of the reappportionment bill, Mr. Mondell said it would be necessary for this legislation to pass both houses before December 1. There are a number of other pieces of legislation which are to be sent over from the Senate, and these will comprise the bulk of the work of the House during the closing days of the special session.

The disarmament conference called to convene in Washington on November 11 also was touched upon during the meeting. The President informed the Republican leader that it is possible some additional expenses will have to be met by Congress in connection with the gathering of the delegates. Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the expenses of the conference before the recess, but unforeseen events may make necessary a heavier drain on the Treasury, the President

Production Below Normal

"Extending these observations to the Pacific coast, there is no material change.

Distribution is far below capacity in wholesale and manufacturing. Unemployment shows no appreciable difference up or down. The statistics as to unemployment throughout the land will bear some modification. In the basic commodities the production is far below normal, not ranging higher than 31 per cent.

"In the retail trade of the largest cities, the volume of business is very large as compared with the wholesale and manufacturing distributions. Some department stores have increased their dividends, while manufacturing enterprises have been decreasing or ceasing entirely its dividends. We have a continuation of the situation pointed out last month of a remarkable activity on the surface and a strong inaction at the base. The amount of retail business in the present state of unemployment appears difficult to understand, but when we note that the

whole of the work of the House during the closing days of the special session.

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REAPPORIONMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A special "flying squadron" arrived here from Washington yesterday and began aiding Harold L. Hart, federal prohibition director, in eliminating the source of law violation by seeking out persons and firms engaged in unlawful manufacture and transportation of liquor.

MILK PRICES UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There will be no change in milk prices for September, from those now fixed, according to an announcement made by the Borden Farm Products Company.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CREDIT SITUATION

Analysis of Business by Official of Credit Men Discloses a Widespread Depression, With Prices Dependent on Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York—This is the time when every business man should work harder than ever before, and not for profits, but to reduce losses and to restore confidence, declares J. H. Tegoe, executive secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, in a review of conditions sent to the 35,000 members of the association yesterday.

"Fixing our eyes on the basic situation, which is just where we will discover changes that will indicate permanent improvement, there are these things to note. We are getting into a very snug credit situation. Increase in the reserves of the federal reserve banks reflect a liquidation of loans and very moderate borrowing. We are perfectly able, from the credit situation, to take a strong upward swing. The railroads are working into a little better shape, and will show but little profit from operations in 1921, but if the refunding bill is passed, they should recuperate rapidly, and this recuperation will mean activity in basic materials. Building activities were less in July than in June, but, as compared with other lines of business, we can say construction activity is fairly good."

"The cost of living has increased slightly and this leads to the observation that in the commodities used for personal necessities and comforts, no decline in wholesale prices can be expected in the immediate future, and in cotton goods there may be a little advance."

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## FORESTATION PLANS BEFORE CONFERENCE

Tenth Annual Meeting Under Auspices of New Hampshire Society Considers Renewal of the Timber Supply

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
NORTH WOODSTOCK, New Hampshire—Practical ways and means for rehabilitation of the timber supply of the United States were to be the chief consideration of the tenth annual forestry conference which opened here yesterday under the auspices of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission.

The program yesterday was devoted to a conference on the white pine balsam rust, an informal reception to the members tendered by the North Woodstock Woman's Club and the Village Improvement Association, and the opening session, at which Allen Hollis, president of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, outlined the objects of the conference. Greetings were extended from a number of organizations and brief papers were read on various reservations in New England.

**Decreasing Supply of Wood**  
"We have assembled," said Mr. Hollis in his opening address, "to discuss one of the very important topics that concern us as a people. How can we provide a timber supply for the near future? With an ever-growing population we are confronted with an ever-decreasing supply of a commodity fundamental to our welfare, namely, wood. This commodity is renewable if we exercise forethought and intelligent cooperation."

"We are assured by experts in the United States Forest Service that two-thirds of the original timber supply standing in the United States are gone, and that one-half of the remainder is located west of the Rocky Mountains. Five-sixths of the population live east of the Rocky Mountains. They are struggling among themselves for the remaining one-sixth of the original timber, and paying very large sums, millions of dollars, in freight rates in order to secure the distant western remnant. At the same time, the experts tell us, we have \$1,000,000 acres, largely in the eastern states, of non-agricultural land capable of producing forest, idle from neglect. This unthrifty situation should be changed."

The experiences of the war disclosed our forest situation at home. It has been stated by one whose judgment we are seldom inclined to question, Col. Henry S. Graves, for 10 years chief of the forest service, that 15 years from now it will be very difficult to build similar cantonments or supply even ammunition boxes for any great emergency, without importing them from great distance, with attendant costs and delays. Fortunately there is time, during the next 50 years, to grow a crop of trees before the final scarcity and high prices have driven us to extremities. It is the object of this meeting to devise practical ways and means to this important end. In the confident belief that our people have both the intelligence and the persistence to adopt and carry out an adequate policy as soon as they become convinced that a specific program is adequate and practicable. It is clear that forestry must solve the problem.

**Pics for Connecticut River**  
Making a plea for the Connecticut River which, he said, depends primarily upon the forest as a reservoir, Benjamin A. Hapgood, representing the Springfield, Massachusetts, Chamber of Commerce, urged the acceptance of the Enabling Act by Vermont in order that land along the shores of the river may be taken for forest reservations.

"Ten states in the Union," said Mr. Hapgood, "have passed the enabling act by which the federal government is authorized to acquire land for forest reserves within their borders. These are Maine and New Hampshire in New England, the seven southern states of Virginia and West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and one state in the middle west, Arkansas, where a tract of land has been purchased by the government in the Ozark Mountains connecting two tracts already owned by the government. It will be observed that Vermont has not passed this act. The federal government, therefore, has no constitutional right to purchase land within Vermont for the purpose of a forest reservation."

The Chamber of Commerce of Springfield has been keenly interested from the first in the purchases of forest land in the White Mountains under the Weeks Law. More than 150,000 acres have already been taken on the steepest and most important watersheds, from the point of view of stream flow, that are found anywhere on the Connecticut River. But we are equally interested that the watersheds on the Vermont side of the river should be protected as well as those on the New Hampshire side. We are informed that examiners from the forestry service have found certain areas in Vermont that, if acquired, would assist in the protection of this river.

"We believe that if the forest reservations are good for New Hampshire, they are good for Vermont also, and we are using our best endeavors with our friends and acquaintances in Vermont to ask them to look most carefully and seriously into this matter and if there are any reasons why an Enabling Act should not be passed to state them quite fully and frankly. It is only by intelligent cooperation that great ends are secured."

"Unfortunately the Connecticut River is unlike the other large rivers

in New England, especially the Merrimack and the Androscoggin, in the fact that the Connecticut has no series of large lakes, with dams at their outlets which make for regulating the stream and giving it an even flow. The Connecticut River depends primarily upon the forest as a reservoir."

## NEW FARM CREDIT SYSTEM PROPOSED

**Preliminary Findings of Commission on Agriculture Show Need of Extensive Agency for Converting Obligations**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Credit limitations, which according to recent investigations have been perhaps the sorest trial of the American farmer during the period of depression, will undoubtedly be the subject of remedial legislation recommended by the joint commission of agricultural inquiry, based upon the findings of its extensive investigation.

In a summary of the needs of agriculture, as revealed to the commission so far in the course of its hearings and researches, Sydnie Anderson (R.), representative from Minnesota, and chairman of the commission, stated that the vital necessity at present was for some form of intermediate credit for production and marketing purposes, running from six months to three years. It is understood that several plans for setting up such credit machinery are being considered with a view to recommending legislation when the commission submits its report to Congress in January.

### New Agency Needed

From the testimony of farmers, bankers, and government officials, the commission has reached the conclusion that agriculture needs some credit agency other than the Federal Reserve System and Federal Farm Loan System, to fill in the gap between the short time credit furnished by regular banks and the long time credit afforded by the farm loan system and farm mortgage institutions. The essentials of this proposed credit machine have been tentatively mapped out. They are as follows:

1. It must consist of two agencies, one to deal directly with the farmer-borrower, the other a medium to reach the investing public by converting small farmers' obligations into short time debentures or other salable credit obligations.

2. The branches of these agencies must be sufficiently numerous to meet the requirements of every locality, every commodity and every farmer. The must be comprehensive enough to meet the requirements, not only of the large borrower, but the small farmer with limited assets.

3. The machinery once established must be self-sustaining, not requiring government support except possibly for the initial capital required to put it into operation.

4. The credit furnished must be of such character as to conform to the farmer's turnover; it must be extended for a time sufficient to enable payment to be made out of the earnings of the farm, without frequent renewals which add to the expense of the borrower in fees and commissions.

### Existing Facilities Used

In establishing such a system, according to Mr. Anderson's statement, it will be quite feasible to utilize, as points of contact with the farmer, existing agencies, such as commercial, state and national banks, farm loan associations and the federal reserve banks. The proposition is to establish a new system, but one utilizing existing primary credit agencies.

"Such a plan will complement the credit facilities now offered," said Mr. Anderson, "and will give to the American farmer the most comprehensive and flexible credit system in the world."

Other phases of the agricultural question which have been investigated with a view to recommending relief measures, it was stated in the report, are the falling off of exports, decrease of domestic consumption and increased freight rates.

The possibility of increased exports depends, in the view of the commission, on the purchasing power of Europe, the availability of American credit, and to a lesser extent exchange rates.

Various proposals have been made for bringing domestic consumption back to normal, increasing the farmer's own buying power, which is at present 65 per cent of the 1913 figure, completion of the cycle of price readjustment, and the creation of a public opinion that prices have reached a level upon which business can be safely resumed with assurance against further abnormal fluctuation. This last, according to Mr. Anderson, is the most important of all.

### AMERICAN BALLOON DESTROYED

NEW YORK, New York—Dirigible balloon D-6, the largest American naval aircraft of its type, and the kite balloon A. P. were destroyed by a fire which also raised the hangar yesterday at the Rockaway Point naval air station. An explosion of gasoline from an unknown cause started the blaze. Although a number of men were in the hangar only one man was slightly burned.

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## THE NORTHERN SKY FOR SEPTEMBER

In the northeast we may now see Algol, the demon star. The position of Algol is indicated on the accompanying map. Its name is undoubtedly due to its strange twinklings. At regular intervals of about three days, or more exactly 68 hours, its light begins to

of the system. As to the accuracy of the results, the photo-electric measures give values with an error less than 1 per cent. Professor Stebbins is able to obtain improved values for the relations of the various parts of the system of Algol. The actual dimensions are dependent on the distance of Algol from us. Using the latest value for distance, it seems that the total light of Algol is about 200 times that of the sun, and that the companion possesses a surface in-

time the sun comes to the autumnal equinox, and enters the sign of Libra. This marks the beginning of autumn as designated by the almanac. The full moon falling this year on September 17, six days before the equinox, is the harvest moon. The full moon coming nearest to the equinox is so called since at that time it rises only a little later each evening for several consecutive nights, and consequently is supposed to be helpful to the harvesters.

which have been made on his administration of that department, and to evade signing a waiver of immunity from prosecution.

Finally he was ordered to leave the stand by his attorney when questions involving his acceptance of payments for the privileges in the various markets under his control were asked by counsel. Before his departure he made a vigorous attack on the good faith of counsel for the committee, as well as of Governor Miller, alleging that they were acting on behalf of the packers. He finally consented to sign the waiver, which will enable the committee to use the evidence as a basis for indictment, if desired.

## FAIR RENTAL IS 10 PER CENT OF VALUE

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—Definite rules for determining the rent to be permitted as reasonable under the rent laws, have been laid down for the guidance of municipal court justices in a decision rendered by the appellate term of the Supreme Court, in the second department, which includes all the boroughs outside of Manhattan.

The rules are as follows: (1) determine the present fair market value of the premises. (2) determine the gross rentals demanded by the landlords. (3) determine the allowable operating expenses for the past year. (4) deduct the operating expenses from the gross rental to determine the net rental. (5) if this rental does not exceed 10 per cent of the present value of the property, then the rent demanded is not unreasonable.

Justice Charles H. Kelby wrote the opinion, which was concurred in by Justices James C. Crosey, and Edward Lasansky.

## CALIFORNIA LEGION ELECTS COMMANDER

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

**CAMP CURRY, Yosemite Valley, California**—The department of California of the American Legion has just concluded its annual convention here with the election of John R. Quinn, of Delano, as state commander. San Jose was selected for the 1922 convention. William D. Stephens, Governor of California, pledged his full support to the proposed \$100,000 bond issue, which will be voted on at the general election this fall, and proceeds of which are to be used to assist former soldiers who went into the world war from California.

**MILLS RUNNING FULL TIME**  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The majority of the cloth mills in this city are now running full time with most of the machinery in operation, the output being estimated at 80 to 90 per cent of normal. Recovery in the yarn departments is reported much slower, although one mill has started up a night shift to take care of the orders received during the last few weeks. When the machinery installed in the new mills is ready for starting up, it is stated that there will be a shortage of skilled labor to take care of the equipment.

The council voted to support the movement to limit workmen's compensation insurance to the State, as is done in Ohio, and to bar private companies from writing such insurance.

The advantages of this are held to be lower cost to the insurer, and more compensation to the workman, at no more expense to the State than is possible when private companies are allowed to underwrite employers' risks.

The council meeting adjourned yesterday until November 15 at Washington.

## LABOR RIFT OVER UNEMPLOYMENT

**Treasurer of American Federation Resigns Following His Opposition to Participation in the Washington Conference**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Eastern News Office

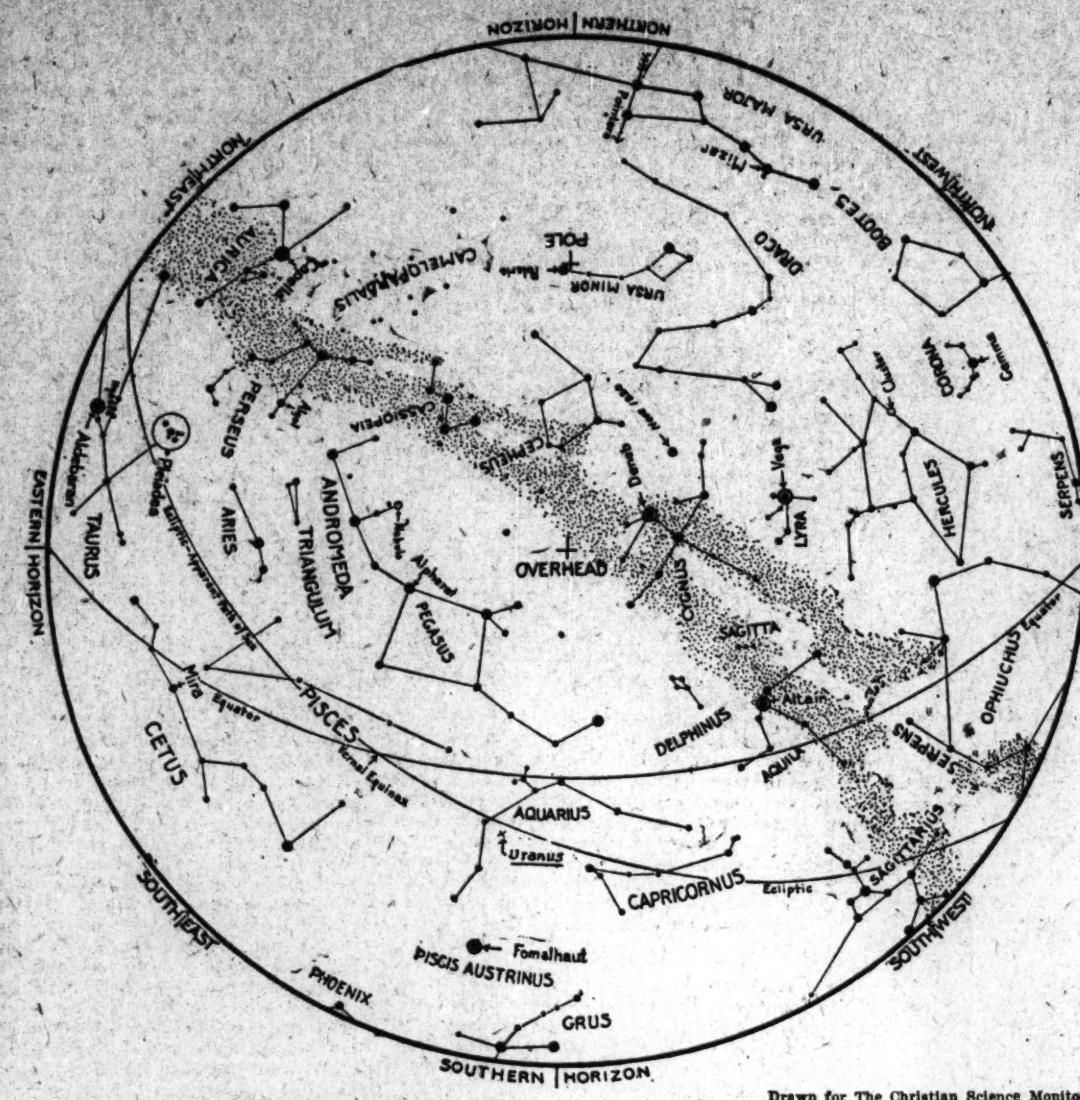
**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey**—"I am not in favor of going into a conference that may include in its makeup people from secession and dual outlaw movements," said Daniel J. Tobin, of Boston, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in opposing a resolution appointing President Gompers or the federation as its delegate to the proposed unemployment conference, announced by Secretary Hoover. "Nor am I in favor of going into a conference made up of government officials and so-called public-spirited citizens who will join to make it appear that Labor is the cause of unemployment, and try to use it as a club to force down wages."

When the executive council overruled his motion to table the matter of the participation of the federation in the conference, Mr. Tobin, who has been treasurer of the federation since 1917, presented his resignation, and this was laid on the table by the other members, in spite of his protest, and will not be considered until the next meeting of the council at Washington, on November 14. The council, however, yielded in part to his position, by agreeing to wait until the invitation to participate had been received before selecting its delegates, and to refer the selection to a telegraphic vote of the council.

In the discussion, Mr. Tobin strongly opposed any action binding the federation until something was known of the scope of the conference, stating that they had been entirely too much talk about unemployment and it was time for some action, if the government were really in earnest in its desire to improve conditions. He said that there had been too much yielding to the present Administration, which had shown itself unfriendly to Labor in all questions between the employing group and the workers, and that the Department of Labor had thrown its influence on every possible occasion against the worker and for lower wages. He expressed the desire to see the program, declaring he was opposed to any discussion of wage rates, collective bargaining and other controversial matters.

The council voted to support the movement to limit workmen's compensation insurance to the State, as is done in Ohio, and to bar private companies from writing such insurance.

**RADIO SHOW IS OPENED**  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Among features of the exhibition at the National Radio Show which opened here yesterday is a tiny automobile controlled by wireless, the invention of E. F. Galvin of Yonkers, New York. The Radio Show is being held in connection with the annual convention of the Amateur Radio Operators of America and the Radio Relay League. Several hundred radio men are here for the two meetings.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear September 6 at 11 p.m., September 22 at 10 p.m., October 7 at 9 a.m., and October 22 at 8 p.m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

fade away until about 4½ hours later it has reached a minimum, having lost five-sixths of its brilliancy. It remains constant for perhaps 20 minutes and then brightens, recovering its full luster nine hours from the time it began this lengthy wink. The star is perfectly visible to the naked eye throughout its variation, and the phenomenon is most interesting to watch. A good evening for observers in the eastern part of the United States to see it; this month is on September 13, when the star is at its dimmest about midnight. Three days later on September 16 Algol is again at low ebb, but early in the evening. For other times we must reckon forward by intervals of three days and 21 hours, the period of recurrence. Of course, many of these come in daylight and cannot be seen.

The cause of the variation in light is in the nature of an eclipse. The star consists of two bodies revolving around each other, one of which is relatively dark. This dark star at regular intervals comes in front of the bright companion and cuts off a large portion of its light. Accurate measurements of the variation of the light make it possible to compute the sizes of these stars.

The light-curve has been determined in many ways by different observers. In 1909-10 Prof. Joel Stebbins of the University of Illinois measured the light of Algol with a selenium photometer, which consists of a cell filled with the crystalline form of selenium. The electric resistance changes when the cell is exposed to light. Professor Stebbins achieved great success with this form of photometer, determining the light of the moon throughout a lunation, and of other celestial objects. Later, the experiments with selenium were abandoned in favor of the photo-electric cells. Such a cell placed near the focus of his 12-inch telescope, and the image of a star made to fall upon it, registers objects down to photographic magnitude 5.0, or even fainter, with a degree of accuracy hitherto unattained in star work. Recently, Professor Stebbins has employed this extremely sensitive instrument for determining the light-curve of Algol.

This investigation seemed important, as the spectroscopic had detected a third body in the system already known, and variations in the photometric period had been attributed to this unseen body. The new measures, besides confirming some of the previous results, show an effect due to the ellipsoidal shape of the components.

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## CONTROVERSY OVER POLICY OF SPAIN

Count de Romanones Replies to Statement of Marquess de Lema Regarding the Former's Conduct of Foreign Affairs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The interest and importance of the foreign policy contest, as it may be called, that has been opened between the Foreign Minister, the Marquess de Lema, and the Count de Romanones, who has fulfilled that office in the past and is the leader in foreign policy, I confirmed these same conclusions, emphasizing, because it was necessary to emphasize it, the necessity of a better understanding with North America.

"And lastly, there was my speech at the Ritz and so many other things that are very well known and which I do not need to recall because they are present in the memory of all and they have fixed what is and has been my attitude in this problem. When during the term of the National Cabinet I made from the ministerial bench a declaration of foreign policy, I confirmed these same conclusions, emphasizing, because it was necessary to emphasize it, the necessity of a better understanding with North America.

"At the end of his statement the Count de Romanones says that if the Marquess de Lema desires to go on with this argument he for his own part is willing, and that he has not entered it for the sake of defending himself but because the clarification of all these affairs is a matter of much importance to Spain who, through the political errors of the Marquess de Lema, find herself day by day to be more and more compromised.

### NEW ZEALAND THANKS THE UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Francis Bell, has just written an expression of gratitude toward the motherland for her treatment of New Zealand that will endear him to many English colonists.

During the last few critical years there has been some murmuring about the terms on which the British Government purchased New Zealand produce. Wool, butter, and meat were bought at agreed-on prices in New Zealand, and shipped by the British Government, the producer being paid on delivery at this end. The result was that, while this "commandeer" lasted, the New Zealand producer was relieved of burden. Even in the worst periods of the war the British Government provided shipping, and he had no need to bother about marketing his goods.

The British Government's policy may not always have been the best possible, or the most generous, but that it was considerate and generous on the whole, and that New Zealanders were immensely indebted to Britain for the way Britain helped to keep their productions going, there can be no doubt. Had New Zealand been a neutral country it is unthinkable that the British Government would have sent so much tonnage such a distance for cargoes, and in other ways considered New Zealand's interests.

Recently G. Mitchell published a protest against the idea that the mother country in the requisition of produce had profited at the expense of the dominions. "How small is the Empire's debt to us in comparison with our debt to the Empire!" was the keynote of this utterance of a man who served with distinction in the war. Sir Francis Bell has written to Mr. Mitchell, thanking him for his stand:

"Let a New Zealander born and bred thank you for your fine defense of the mother country's dealings with her dominions and dependencies. England has been gracious beyond measure to us. Only the governments of the dominions and colonies realize how patiently and considerably the Imperial Government meets every request, and how readily it allows us to have the best of every bargain. I take off my hat to the man who wrote that spirited defense. I endorse every word of it, and whatever be your side in Parliament, I am proud to be in the same Parliament with a man who can rise to the occasion as you have and say far more eloquently than I could what should be made known to all our people and realized by all our children."

### JEWISH SETTLEMENT RESTRICTION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—At the annual conference of the English Zionist Federation, held recently at Liverpool, the following resolution was submitted and passed:

"That this annual conference of the English Zionists, Federal begs to convey to His Majesty's Government the most earnest hope that the necessary measures will be taken to give effect to the pledge given by it to the Jewish people in Mr. Balfour's Declaration of November 2, 1917, in favor of the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

"This conference hereby enters a solemn protest against any stoppage of Jewish immigration into Palestine as a violation of the fundamental principle governing the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and respectfully requests His Majesty's Government to afford to the Jews in Palestine the protection which they are entitled to expect from Great Britain as the mandatory power.

"This conference further desires to urge upon His Majesty's Government that Palestine be placed as soon as practicable under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home under the mandate of the League of Nations."

Referring to the comment of a French writer in a review or magazine dealing with colonial affairs, to the effect that the French Government might have settled the Tangier question if it had taken proper advantage of the stay of the Count de Romanones in Paris at the time when he was last Prime Minister, this remark having been quoted by the Marquess de Lema, the Count observes: "To seek a phrase in a colonial publication to convey the impression that if, as the result of my journey to Paris, negotiations upon Tangier had followed, and France would have won the case at small cost, savors somewhat of innocent insolence, to the which I only answer that I am sure that if I had conducted the negotiations, the cause of Tangier would today have been in a very different situation,

during my brief tenure of office in the last month of 1918 and the early months of 1919, preceded by the departure of the ambassadors of Germany and Austria, who notwithstanding the end of the war, still remained in Spain. And lastly, there was my speech at the Ritz and so many other things that are very well known and which I do not need to recall because they are present in the memory of all and they have fixed what is and has been my attitude in this problem. When during the term of the National Cabinet I made from the ministerial bench a declaration of foreign policy, I confirmed these same conclusions, emphasizing, because it was necessary to emphasize it, the necessity of a better understanding with North America."

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## FRANCE FACES AN ALGERIAN PROBLEM

Probably Muhammadan Upheaval Has Aroused the Nationalist Movement While Harvest Deficit Has Caused Unrest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**PARIS.** France—the appointment of a new Governor-General of Algeria, Théodore Steeg, brings into prominence again the undoubted difficulties that the French are experiencing at the present moment in this north African colony. Naturally some blame is attributed to the previous governor, who spent too great a proportion of his time in France. But the troubles, though they might possibly have been diminished or increased by sound administration, have arisen from causes which are not easy to control. Last year's harvest, for example, were extremely poor on account of the drought, and there has been a veritable famine followed by the development of the spirit of revolt. It is probable also that the upheaval in the Muhammadan world has helped to arouse the Nationalist movement in Algeria.

The task of Mr. Steeg will not be light. The choice of this senator who has been minister on a number of occasions—he was Minister of the Interior in the Millerand and the Leygue cabinets—is a happy one for he has shown himself to be a tactful and a skillful administrator. These qualities of prudence and of firmness will certainly be required. There are well-informed persons at Paris who consider the situation in Algeria, if not dangerous, at least disquieting.

Mr. Steeg will not be received with enthusiasm, for the Algerians are inclined to be skeptical and will wait until he has shown a real comprehension of the complicated problem before judging him. There appears to be in the first place some muddle in the administration itself and the natives who are employed in government offices in particular have aroused the ire of the population. On the whole perhaps France has been fairly successful in her attempts of colonization in northern Africa, but nevertheless, there remain chronic difficulties which occasionally become acute arising from the difference of races, of religions and of customs.

### Pan-Arabian Movement

Last year a pan-Arabian movement took shape. It was provoked and conducted by the Emir Kaled, who took advantage of his religious prestige. Recently at Constantinople there was an outbreak of anti-Semitism. It would be wrong to exaggerate the importance of these incidents which are constantly taking place. But to them now to be added other phenomena which will call for the colonizing skill of France. Algeria is, like the rest of the world, undergoing an economic crisis. Perhaps the crisis is sharper in Algeria than elsewhere because of certain specific facts which should be recognized and faced.

In the first place in spite of the ambitious plans which are being studied the transports of Algeria are in a lamentable state. It is urgent that serious efforts should be made to improve them. The means of transit have fallen into a worse condition than they have been in since the French undertook to equip Algeria with modern roads.

As for the ports, they are totally inadequate. Mr. Steeg promises to apply himself to this problem and to take all necessary steps to encourage the construction of railroads and docks. Algeria has no internal debt and it should not be impossible to raise the money to carry out a big scheme of renovation and development. Certainly the French government and the Algerian authorities look to Mr. Steeg to accomplish a great deal in this respect.

### Supply of Seed Short

For the natives the harvest deficit was almost a calamity. The colonial settlers suffered less, although they naturally lost a good deal. At least they procured grain for sowing, and as the harvests this year are excellent they have been compensated for their losses. The natives, less methodical and foreseeing, have not been able to sow sufficient cereals this year. It is perhaps useless to ask why they were not provided with the necessary seed. Whether the authorities were unable to help or whether there was incompetence, the fact remains that the natives have again little to reap. The result is that the colonials have larger crops than they need, but the natives are ruined and will have to be nourished in large measure by the government.

On the other hand, there are many natives who became rich during the war. Especially was this the case in Kabylia. They have saved money and they now seek to purchase without regard to price farms and houses and buildings in the towns which belong to Europeans. It is reported that whole towns such as Tizi-Ouzou have become the property of natives. In itself perhaps there is nothing in this which should create alarm, but what is feared is that this tendency to push out the European may prove to be bad for colonization.

Another difficulty which has become manifest during the past few years is the multiplication of bandits. Instead of Algeria becoming more secure it has become less secure than was the case some years ago. There are bands of natives who have procured arms who render the life on the farms precarious and who prevent the development of tourism.

There are other problems of which perhaps the chief is the growth of nationalism. Young and intelligent Arabs who have received a French education, who practice the professions, who have become industrialists, and who are engaged in commerce,

demand an extension of their political rights. They are somewhat hostile to the colonials. At the last elections candidates of this complexion generally triumphed. The movement is not regarded as serious in the sense that it is a repudiation of loyalty to France, but it is felt that it should be watched with the closest attention. Some of the native claims should certainly be met but the French opinion is that it is better to proceed by stages and not to give suddenly full civil rights to people who have not sufficiently evolved. At any rate there is in Algeria a native political problem which it would be folly to disregard.

French deputies who take a special interest in Algerian affairs frankly admit that France has not yet done all that she should do in the provision of instruction. More schools will be built. It is not easy to find a suitable staff of teachers for some parts of Algeria. Nevertheless it is essential that an immediate development of instruction for the natives should take place. This is one of the primary duties of France as a colonizing and civilizing power. It will be seen that there is no lack of questions to be studied by Mr. Steeg who as governor will have the most extensive and intensive powers.

## CANADA DEVELOPING LAND IN THE NORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**VICTORIA.** British Columbia—The mineral wealth of Canada's north land is spoken of in high terms by F. H. Kitto, official explorer of the uninhabited portion of the Dominion, who is visiting here to confer with provincial government officials relative to publicity work. He has just completed one of his annual tours, on this occasion to the Great Slave Lake, because of the oil rush in that vicinity.

Besides the oil possibilities, the mineral resources of the north land are beginning to attract attention. He found prospectors scouring the country in many directions. Twelve miles from Ft. Resolution he found a mine with an immense deposit of almost pure zinc lead. A gang of men are there now trying to discover its exact extent. There are quartz and copper prospectors drifting in and scattering all over the country. Many of them are heading for the South Nahani River where there are reported to be very rich ore deposits.

Because of the rush of prospectors the Dominion Government has constituted the Mackenzie territory a Dominion land district. Mr. Kitto established the main office for the district at Ft. Smith with sub-offices at Ft. Resolution, Ft. Simpson and Ft. Norman. Mr. Kitto says there is not the expected big rush to the Ft. Norman oil fields and he considers there is no reason why there should be, as the oil business there is essentially a market for big companies. If oil is found in quantities getting it out will be extremely likely to lead to agrarian trouble with the Arabs, who, in his view, had far better claims upon Palestine than the Jews, because they had been there for some time, and the claim of a people that had been there for 200 years was better than one of a more scriptural and patriarchal character.

Quite lately it had been necessary to check immigration into Palestine, and he thought Sir Herbert Samuel acted wisely when he put on the screw and prevented further immigration. That was, however, fiercely resented by the Zionists, and, of course, great interest was being taken in the matter.

Mr. Kitto points out that the most satisfactory way of traveling in the north land is by seaplane operating along the rivers. The rivers act as splendid guides to the airmen, many of them being three miles wide in parts. When good airmen who understand conditions in that country are employed, the air service toward the Arctic will be good, and another step will have been taken in the development of that country.

## INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**TORONTO, Ontario.**—On the motion of Sir Harry Reichel, vice-chancellor of the University of Wales, seconded by A. H. McKay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, the International Conference of Teachers resolved "that application be made to the education authorities throughout the British Empire asking them to consider favorably the granting to teachers who have been given 12 months' leave of absence by the education committees and boards, in order that they may take part in the scheme for the interchange of teachers, the privilege of counting this period as one of pensionable service, inasmuch as the experience gained under another education system is carried back by them to the direct advantage of their own education service, not only at no expense to that service, but at considerable cost to the teacher."

The conference also desired that, in connection with the scheme for the interchange of teachers for a limited period, usually for one year, service rendered in the state schools or schools recognized by the State should be accepted by the mother country and the dominions for the purpose of calculating the teachers' salaries for the period in question." The conference expressed its thanks to the Rhodes trustees for the financial help they have already given to the League of Empire and solicited further assistance to the scheme for the interchange of teachers throughout the British Commonwealth, whether by grants toward their travel expenses or by a contribution to a headquarters residential club for teachers in London, England. The education departments of the several dominions will also be asked to render financial assistance toward the establishment of the club in London.

### POLICE SPEEDERS PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**CHARLOTTE,** North Carolina.—In addition to a heavy fine, local police defendants convicted of driving automobiles while intoxicated are being penalized by forfeiting their permits to operate cars within the city limits.

This is a recent ruling by Municipal Judge J. Laurence Jones and has met with hearty endorsement throughout the city.

## CASE OF PALESTINE ARABS PRESENTED

In Debate in House of Commons  
British Parliamentarian Affirms That Arabs Have Tangible Claim to the Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England.**—An important debate took place recently in the House of Commons on the Colonial Office estimates. H. H. Asquith, who opened the debate, asked, inter alia, whether Transjordan was an administrative part of Palestine—was it under the control of the Colonial Secretary or under that of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine? To this Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that it was under the control of the High Commissioner.

Mr. Asquith then went on to say that his considered and deliberate judgment was still that the primary duty of the executive government at this moment in that part of the world was to put an end to the liabilities, as neither on the grounds of obligation nor on the grounds of interest had Britain any stake in Mesopotamia, and the same was true in Palestine, at all commensurate with the demands that were being made upon the sorely tried British taxpayer.

Sir John D. Rees asked whether it

was the case that an expenditure of £2,500,000 was to be permanently incurred. He thought there were a great many questions to be put regarding Palestine. He could never make out what was the interest of the British taxpayer in Mr. Jabotinsky of Jerusalem. Though he was an admirer of Sir Herbert Samuel and knew what a good worker he was, he would like him better if he were not an ardent Zionist.

### Arabs' Claim on Palestine

Sir John said he hoped that the administration of Palestine, so long as England was connected with it, would not be of ardently Zionist character, because he thought it would be extremely likely to lead to agrarian trouble with the Arabs, who, in his view, had far better claims upon Palestine than the Jews, because they had been there for some time, and the claim of a people that had been there for 200 years was better than one of a more scriptural and patriarchal character.

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Britain and of France as well, to secure a cessation of the protracted, vicious, and mischievous strife between the Greeks and Turks which impoverished and subjected the whole of the region and land to every kind of dislocation and of brute force, both in Palestine and Mesopotamia.

## BRITISH RE COURSE TO IMPORTED OIL

Memorandum Shows Country Among the Largest Petroleum Consumers, Produces Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England.**—The 1921-22 edition of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, just issued, contains particulars of all seagoing vessels of the world of 100 tons and upwards. There is a full record of over 33,000 steamers and sailing vessels. Upwards of 28,250,000 tons of shipping are classed by Lloyd's Register, and the first statistical table indicates how the several countries are recovering from the war period. There are recorded in the Register Book, especially vessels of less than 100 tons, 4773 sailing vessels of 3,123,323 tons, and 28,433 steamers of 58,846,325 tons, thus making a world's total of 33,206 vessels of 61,974,653 tons gross.

Dealing with the tables, it is shown that the reduction in sailing tonnage since pre-war time amounts to 852,000 tons, a smaller decrease than any that occurred in the previous period of seven years. This is ascribed as being principally due to the increase in the United States, the only country which has added to its sailing tonnage since 1914, apart from any former German tonnage allocated. Nearly 41 per cent of the world's sailing tonnage is now owned in the United States.

The other countries which still have a considerable amount of sailing tonnage are the British Empire (422,000 tons); France (353,000 tons); Norway (213,000 tons); and Italy (183,000 tons). The proportion of sailing vessels to the world's tonnage is now 5 per cent, as compared with 8 per cent in 1914, and nearly 22 per cent in 1902.

**Huge American Increase**

In the following table of seagoing steel and iron steam tonnage owned by the principal maritime countries, only steel and iron seagoing vessels are included:

Country	Tons gross June 1914	Tons gross June 1921
United Kingdom	18,200,000	19,283,000
British Dominions	1,497,000	1,500,000
United States	1,837,000	12,314,000
Austria-Hungary	1,052,000	768,000
Denmark	1,918,000	3,044,000
France	5,098,000	654,000
Greece	820,000	578,000
Holland	1,471,000	2,207,000
Italy	1,249,000	2,209,000
Japan	1,642,000	3,063,000
Norway	1,923,000	2,382,000
Spain	883,000	1,094,000
Sweden	992,000	1,037,000
Total abroad	32,687,000	34,829,000
World's total	42,514,000	54,217,000
Difference between 1921 and 1914		

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**UNITED KINGDOM**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**QUEBEC CHARITIES ACT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**QUEBEC, Quebec.**—Proclamation is made in the Quebec Official Gazette of the going into effect of the Quebec Public Charities Act, effective September 1. The measure was enacted at the last session of the provincial Legislature in a bill brought in by Athanase David, provincial Secretary,

in whose department the new measure will be operated. There will be established a permanent bureau called the Quebec Bureau of Public Charities, with a director at the head of it. Under the provisions of the act, public charitable institutions will have to pay only one-third of the cost of caring for those coming to them. The provincial government will pay another third, and the municipality from which the person comes will have to pay the remainder. There is to be created a "public charities fund" in care of the Treasury Department, which will be made up from various sources and will include one-half of the "poor taxes" which municipalities collect in the Province, and which half the municipalities must pay over to the provincial government. The duties collected for race-course licenses and entry duties on admission tickets at race meetings, under the Quebec License Act, are included in the fund.

The relative position of some other countries has also altered to a large extent. In 1914 the United Kingdom owned nearly 44% percent of the world's seagoing steam tonnage; the present percentage is just over 25%. Norway, which occupied third place, is now sixth, while Japan which was sixth is now third, closely followed by France with only 17,000 tons less.

The memorandum points out that such restrictions as have been imposed are self-defensive measures that would be made and are in fact being made by other countries. British and Dutch interests have considerable holdings in Venezuela, and American companies are equally active in Colombia. In Peru, where the oil industry was at one time entirely in British hands, the control of all producing companies save one is now in the hands of the Standard Oil Company.

Criticism of the British Government, in respect to its holding in Persian oil fields, is referred to, but it is affirmed that the rights and concessions of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company have no connection whatever with the government holding in that company. The British Government did not acquire its present holding till 13 years after these concessions were granted to a W. K. D'Arcy, to whose personal enterprise, in spite of great difficulties and discouragement, the success of the Persian oil fields was due. The British Government, it is further stated, in no way interferes with the commercial policy of this company.

Investigation of Investment, Transportation and Trade Problems

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Unity and Variety in a Small Flat

In furnishing a little bungalow or flat, where the rooms are small and close together, much more artistic skill and reserve may be required in order to get the best result than in a house of much larger dimensions. For instance, in a fair sized house with good spacious rooms, each room may be treated separately and have its own scheme of color and decoration worked out individually, and anyone with a good imagination and an ability to visualize ideas easily may with tolerable safety make interesting experiments in the realm of color arrangement.

But in the small flat or bungalow, where probably the four or five little rooms all open out of a square dining hall or maybe only a passage, it is absolutely necessary, when decorating, to think of the place as a whole, and to work for a sense of unity and space. Unless this is done, and done very intelligently, we may some day wake up to the sad fact that our home is rather like an unsolved jigsaw puzzle.

Imagine, for instance, standing in the little hall with a view through open doors of the four rooms all around you. Here you may see the bedroom with its pretty little flowered paper, white paint and gray carpet, while next to it is the living room with black skirting board lined with blue, gray walls and Persian patterned carpet. On the other side, another bedroom with primrose walls, a dark brown skirting board and brown stained floor, while the kitchen and bathroom have red tiled floors with paint to match and buff walls.

Each of these rooms might have been quite successful and well thought out by themselves, but when seen all together, they present a veritable jumble. A far happier result could be realized, with one unifying idea carried through all the rooms, such as a gray temper for the walls; many beautiful shades of this color are to be had which make an excellent background for furniture, people, pictures or flowers. Then, if all the floor space is kept the same color as well—or perhaps a darker shade of gray—instead of being cut up like an allotment garden, it will be quite surprising what a wonderful sense of space can be obtained in this way.

A gray linoleum might be used throughout the flat, relieved by rugs in the various rooms; or the hall, kitchen and bathroom could be covered with linoleum, while in the other rooms a gray hair carpet exactly matching in color might be used. It will also be found wiser to have the same colored paint throughout the flat, and an interesting effect could be obtained by using black for the skirting board and door frames, while the floors and other woodwork might be white. Too much black paint would be oppressive in a little place but this black and white scheme, throughout all the rooms, would look extremely smart, and make an interesting contrast to the walls. When such fundamentals as the colors of the walls, floor and paint are settled, each room can then safely be dealt with individually in the way of hangings and pictures.

For the rooms facing north or west, and getting little or no sun, two shades of yellow might be used to give an illusion of sunlight. This "Jap" silk makes up very nicely as curtains for such windows, and a butterscotch shade of yellow used with an under curtain of pale primrose yellow would give a glow of light. The chintzes in this room should be either striped or patterned with a smart design, the predominating color of which is yellow, while the cushions could be made of the two tones of "Jap" silk like the curtains. An orange lamp shade, a print or two on the walls giving a note of orange and white, would provide excellent finishing touches for this room.

Another room might be worked out in shades of fuchsia colorings, while in another that beautiful shade of pure bright blue so often seen now, and which looks particularly well with black furniture would be nice. Green is a cool, restful color for the kitchen, and green and white striped gingham curtains and table cloth would harmonize admirably with green casseroles and aluminum sauce pans. With all these differing color schemes the quiet gray of the walls and floors will be found an equally harmonious background, making the foundation of a very gay little home.

## Roman Hyacinths Should Be Potted Early

It behoves us all to remember that we must not wait till the summer is over to prepare for our supply of winter flowers. The sooner we decide what bulbs we need for indoor or greenhouse culture the better. Roman hyacinths come first on the list, and if we want to have a supply of their sweet-scented white blossoms by December, the first batch of bulbs should be safely potted before September is over, and we can have as many batches for later flowering as we like.

In selecting hyacinth bulbs mere size should not be the only consideration; weight, and a certain firm compactness are, at least, equally important qualities in a good bulb. Roman hyacinths may be grown in specially prepared fiber, to be obtained from any reliable florist, or in a compost made up of two parts of loam to one of leaf mold, with a good sprinkling of silver sand. It is really better to grow the bulbs in ordinary flower pots or wooden boxes, and to transfer them to ornamental bowls or pots as they come into bloom. Some take longer than others to come to perfection, and by adopting these means we are spared the annoyance of having a pot of four hyacinths, three of which are

in full flower, and the fourth still in the early bud stage. If they are lifted carefully, with due regard for their roots, hyacinths, both Roman and Dutch, as well as tulips, may be transplanted with complete success, just as they come into bloom, but daffodils are best grown in the pots in which they are to flower.

weigela and saponaria are being added here, with dogwood, holly, redbud and hawthorn from the woods. In front of these tall-growing shrubs stands a row of hollyhocks, with roses and various perennials in scattered clumps. Peonies and irises follow the curved line of the fence directly in front, in which there is no break. A winding

path leads to summer holidays and on the seashore.

In some of the seaside towns handmade pottery is to be found in the shops if one looks for it, but as yet it has more often to be sought where it is made. One hopes the time is not far distant when many little potteries will have sprung up and

## Modern Woolwork

The woolwork of today strikes quite an amusing contrast when compared with that which was done by our great-grandmothers in the early days of Queen Victoria. Though quite as well in vogue today as it was in those days, the character of it has so changed as to render it almost unrecognizable.

The woolwork of long ago was such a serious affair, laboriously executed with cross stitch on canvas, entailing much counting of stitches and careful matching of colors in order to get the right gradations of tones in the realistically shaded leaves and flowers. No bright colors were used—they would not have been considered "gentle"—and although respect is always due to any piece of work which expresses patience and industry, yet one must admit that it mostly missed the mark and that it was not artistic, but dull and rather stodgy, like most of the furniture and other products of that age. Certainly it was quaint, or rather it has become so in the light of our changed views of today, and for that reason, perhaps, more than any other we see it used with a measure of success in furnishing.

But the woolwork of today is nothing if not joyous and spontaneous, and only those who have tried know what fun it is to get a piece of house flannel and a bundle of all the gayest colored wool one can lay hands on and start straight away to improvise a bunch of flowers or a basket of fruit.

No technical skill is required, only a flair for the blending and contrasting of colors and a spirit of adventure. The knowledge of quite a few simple

enough for smooth ironing is a good slogan for the ironer. If a piece is wanted quickly, sprinkle with hot water, or else wrap in a towel or something that has been wrung out of hot water, roll firmly, and in a few minutes it can be ironed. If absolutely immediate demand is made, wet a cloth, wring as dry as possible, spread over the surface to be ironed and press, then go over the garment without the wet cloth; this will give sufficient moisture for good results, and if there are places not damp enough a little sponging with a damp cloth will act as a remedy.

Sheets, dish towels, and towels may be rapidly ironed, if folded when taken from the line.

## Decorative Floor Coverings

The importance of walls and floors has always been fully recognized by the intelligent interior decorator, but lately, however, people seem to have been paying more attention to their floors than to anything else. One reason may be that, for a long time, beautiful Indian and oriental carpets and rugs have been hard to come by in some parts of the world, owing to the cessation of imports.

When large consignments began to drift in again, many people were ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for replenishing their floor coverings and decorations.

All the eastern rugs and carpets harmonize with stained and plain-colored floors. They are woven in red and cream, cream and rose, camel and red, and similar combinations. The camel and cream grounds are very popular and the makers themselves seem to prefer these grounds, as they permit of the copying of beautiful Chinese designs in blues and pinks. Many of them come from Pergamos, the famous weaving center of Asia Minor.

Indian rugs and carpets are not usually very large, and the better designs are nearly always found in the smaller sizes. Six feet by nine feet, with few odd inches either way is a frequent size, and the larger sizes are about 18 feet odd, by 11 and 12 feet. No two carpets are ever quite the same size.

When laying an oriental rug or carpet, always let the pile face the light, in this way the colors appear at their best and richest. Brushing the rugs with a stiff brush the way of the pile, is the best method of keeping them free from dust.

There are other mats and floor coverings to be had, at a far less cost, when something gay is required, and these take the form of brilliantly dyed rush-mats, round, square, octagonal and semi-circular. They are used for sitting rooms, bedrooms or kitchens, while they are also, perhaps, especially suitable for out-door use in garden rooms, or on loggias and balconies.

They are dyed in patterns of blue, green and red and are seen principally in sizes ranging from 12 feet by 10 to three feet by two, or thereabouts. Rush matting, bought by the yard, is in demand for halls and corridors.

Moonji mats present another type of mat made of vegetable fiber. They are woven in brilliant diamond patterns of red and green upon natural grounds, and are very inexpensive.

Circular carpets and rugs are a comparatively new mode. A hand-woven circular carpet for the center of a room had a center of dull blue and a border of black, blue and gray, with birds of blue and dull orange. Smaller circular rugs are used to place before corner divans or before writing bureaux. Striped carpets in blue and gray with black borders are charming, and so are the pile Axminster carpets in plain colors; these are bought by the yard, made to fit any room, or in squares of any size, and can be reduced or enlarged at any time for fresh requirements. Tawny orange, Venetian red, blue, brown or black are favorite colors.

To those who wish to make only a minimum outlay brown stained floors, or floors painted black or deep blue commend themselves. For the painting of a floor every particle of grease and dirt should first be removed by means of strong soda water, and the cracks between the boards caulked with paper made into pulp by the simple process of damping it down with water; a white foundation is first put on and then the colored paint applied and afterward thinly varnished.

Linoleums are not now a very favorite form of floor covering even for bedrooms, where pain or staining is generally preferred. But they are useful for hard wear and are to be had in artistic colorings.

In short, ugliness is as unnecessary in floor coverings as in any other phase of furnishing.

## Unsurpassed Salad Dressing

Beat up an egg: into this drop salad oil, a drop at a time until moderately thick. The secret of successful salad dressing is to have all the ingredients cold. Into this thickened substance add two teaspoonsfuls of white vinegar, add more oil, the juice of one medium-sized lemon, more oil, a tablespoonful of chili sauce, more oil. Continue with the oil a little at a time until the dressing is quite thick and stiff. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper and paprika to taste, and one, two or three garlic beans. The garlic, if cut extremely fine, can scarcely be recognized as garlic when the dressing is served on a vegetable salad.

A delicious salad may be made by taking three or four hard-boiled eggs, cutting them fine and adding a few ripe olives also cut fine. Serve this on a crisp lettuce leaf with a spoonful of the above dressing on top.

## Salads

*Salad à la Columbine* is a pretty salad, pleasing to the eye as well as the taste. Soften 2 tablespoons of granulated gelatin in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cold water. Cool for a few minutes  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of tomatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, a little pepper and 1 teaspoon of sugar; strain through a sieve and add gelatin. Pour into little spiked molds. When cold and set, serve on a bed of shredded lettuce with boiled dressing made as follows: Melt 1 tablespoon of butter, stir in 1 tablespoon flour, add 2 tablespoons of vinegar, cook in double boiler until it thickens. Remove from stove, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon each salt, sugar and mustard, a speck of paprika, mixed together. Heat  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, add yolk of 1 egg slightly beaten, cook over boiling water until it thickens. Remove from stove, stir in gradually the vinegar sauce.

*Salad Japonaise*—Use one-fourth of a crisp lettuce for each person, and add 4 tiny squares of pineapple and 3 slices of banana for each person. Just before serving, add some thick cream as a dressing.

*A Delicious Fruit Salad*—Beat the yolks of 4 eggs until very thick and light colored, then beat into them carefully and gradually 1 cup of sifted powdered sugar, half a level teaspoon salt, beat until the sugar is dissolved. Peel and slice thin 6 bananas, with a silver knife. Remove the skins from 4 oranges by cutting close to the pulp, pick out the seeds and then slice across in thin slices. Put into a deep glass dish a layer of banana, then the egg dressing, then the sliced orange and again a layer of each, with cream and cream and rose, camel and cream and blue, pink and blue and red, and similar combinations. The camel and cream grounds are very popular and the makers themselves seem to prefer these grounds, as they permit of the copying of beautiful Chinese designs in blues and pinks. Many of them come from Pergamos, the famous weaving center of Asia Minor.

*String Bean Salad*—Select very small, tender beans of uniform length of about three inches long. Break off the stem and strip off the string nearest, then the other end and string: wash in cold water. Then cook in boiling salted water, uncovered and rapidly, to preserve the color, for about 15 minutes. When they can be cut easily with a fork against the side of the kettle they are done. Turn out in a colander and rinse thoroughly in cold water. This will help to make them firm. Let them dry, make into a compact bunch and put in ice chest until wanted. Serve with French dressing.

## Notes on Garden Furniture

A pleasant change from the usual red-striped awning or canvas deck chairs suitable for the veranda or garden is to be seen in the new gaily striped materials made for this purpose. Thus, for a veranda with white walls, stripes of orange, black and blue proved most effective. And instead of the usual unpainted wood the chair itself had been painted a dull, unvarnished black.

Actually in a garden this coloring might not be very restful, but there is plenty of scope for charming color combinations that might well be very decorative and amplify the tones of a favorite border, without exciting too much attention.

## Sweet Potato Pudding

Wash, peel and grate some raw sweet potatoes, add plenty of dark brown sugar to taste (it will not taste as sweet after being baked as when raw), and about a tablespoon of butter to each cupful of potato; mix well and put into a well-buttered baking dish, grate over the top a little nutmeg, bake till firm and brown. Takes neither eggs nor flour. A nice West Indian dish; some of the natives use it baked this way without sugar as a sort of bread.

## Are You Interested in Linens?

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Exterior of an old southern home

## Reclaiming a Southern House

walk to the front steps was made from the front corner nearest town, thus greatly increasing the apparent size of the front lawn. Along this walk, which is bordered by violets, a hedge of polyantha roses was decided upon. The curving beds in front of the house are dedicated to hydrangeas.

The east side of the yard in front of the tennis court is somewhat shady. Here, therefore, bulbs are grown. Daffodils and narcissi, which of course bloom before the trees are in leaf, are being "naturalized," while tulips make a flaming display beside the walk leading to the kitchen gallery.

All this will mean joy to the worker and will make him use all intelligence, for in the making of a perfect pot the worker needs all his attention on his work.

## Combining Different Styles

The possessor of a certain amount of genuine "old bits" in the way of furniture is sometimes disturbed by the fact that these belong to different styles and periods, and are probably also made out of different kinds of wood, but that, nevertheless, they all have to combine together in the same room. Let such an one take comfort. The result of such a combination may be excellent, provided each piece is pleasing in form and line and good in workmanship, and that there is no glaring incongruity between them. To please a specimen of gilded French "Empire" furniture in a room with old English oak, for instance, would be court disaster, but a little taste and judgment will enable anyone to avoid such obvious pitfalls, and to decide which pieces will, or will not, be "good neighbors" to one another.

Mahogany, old oak, and walnut, although the different bits of furniture of which they are composed may be of "Jacobean," "Queen Anne" or "Georgian" origin, may all live together with a very happy effect in the same sitting room, provided, al-ways, that a certain nice discrimination is used in their selection and arrangement.

For instance, a dining room, declared by most people to be particularly harmonious in its general effect, contained a gate-legged "Cromwell" oak table, an oak "Jacobean" dresser, two oak chests, one of a very early date, two late seventeenth century oak stools, and a fine set of mahogany "Chippendale" chairs.

Of course, in such rooms, the color scheme plays an important part, and, indeed, success or failure may depend upon it; it should give a generally harmonizing effect and bring the whole room "together" as artists say of a picture. In a room furnished from different periods there must be unity in the color scheme, though it need not be monotonous on this account, if the general effect is to be pleasing.

Rooms in which a certain amount of variety prevails in the furniture may be really more comfortable to live in, and give a greater feeling of "home," than those in which a certain period is so strictly adhered to in the furniture and decorations as almost to exclude the possibility of living in a museum.

Yet another style of bedspread could be made by embroidering sprays of flowers scattered about promiscuously upon it of different shapes and sizes. Besides the use of woolwork for house decoration it has also a wide scope in the decoration of dresses, and the home dressmaker can get wonderfully elaborate looking results in the way of embroidered panels with quite a small amount of time and labor expended upon them. There are also some very effective little border stitches which can be used for outer lining collars and cuffs or flounces and would give quite an air of distinction to many a simply made dress of jersey, stockinet or sponge cloth.

The best ways to test linen are by moistening a small piece or by untwisting a thread of the goods. Cotton can be so treated by chemical processes that it has the appearance of linen, but either of these tests will make the buyer reasonably sure that he is getting linen. In the moisture test, linen gets through instantly and cotton does not. When a thread is untwisted, if it is linen, the thread is long and firm. If it is cotton, the thread is short and fuzzy.

By following these simple rules, linen can easily be detected from cotton by the least experienced persons.



A basket of flowers in wool

stitches will suffice, such as crewel stitch, chain stitch, darning stitch and buttonhole stitch. Woolwork always looks best on coarse material such as sponge cloth, house flannel or coarse linen. First of all it is best to sketch roughly the shape and size of the design to be worked, with just the positions of the different flowers indicated and then one can begin making up the color scheme as one goes along.

There are many ways in which woolwork can be used. A set of chair backs might be made in this way, worked on coarse linen and appliquéd to the chair backs with buttonhole stitch, a different bunch of flowers being used for each one. Again, a basket of flowers worked in the middle of a round surrounded by an effective border stitch would make a very decorative cover for a footstool and the curtains and mantel border in the room might also be decorated with wool work. A set of house flannel dinner mats for a cottage dinner table would look very gay button-hole or scalloped round the edge with wool and embroidery with flowers. For these a wreath pattern would be the most practical, so that the plates and glasses could stand on the plain piece in the middle of the mat, for wool work is always inclined to be rather "bobby," and if the design were in the middle, the plates would not stand very level and the glasses might upset.

There are many ways in which wool can be used. A set of chair backs might be made in this way, worked on coarse linen and applied to the chair backs with

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## DULL PERIOD IN THE WOOL MARKET

Inactivity Following a Month of Steady Buying Apparently Is Primarily Caused by a Lull in the Trading in Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following a month of steady buying of wool on the part of the mills, during which time a very considerable volume of business has been done and the market has shown a tendency to strengthen, there has come a period of dullness over the market which appears to have been superinduced by a lull in the trading in goods. Reports which have come out of the New York market during the past week have been indicative of a decided lessening in activity, and there are those who assert that one or two of the mills have been offering goods in the market at prices which show a cut in value as compared with opening rates and because of which offerings other mills have felt obliged to revise their own prices, in order to hold business on the books which had already been placed. These reports lack confirmation, but are apparently accepted by members in the trade who have taken pains to keep themselves closely informed of what is taking place in the goods market from day to day.

If the reports are true—and the sudden cessation of buying in the goods market is taken by many as confirmatory evidence—it is unfortunate that such a state of affairs should exist. The opening prices on goods were considered by almost everyone to have been fair, on the basis of last season's prices and the circumstances attendant upon the market. That the buyers considered the price fair in view of the market conditions prevailing is evident from the manner in which they commenced to buy goods from the very first day and immediately thereafter, so that not one but several of the largest mills have been obliged to resort to allocations of goods to their regular customers. The initial orders were so heavy. Thus a successful season seemed to be assured on the basis of prices which were reasonable to everyone concerned. It is to be hoped that the market will speedily right itself and continue on its course without further untoward interruption.

## Overseas Markets Improving

Conditions in the overseas markets are improving. At the opening of the London colonial wool auction on Tuesday prices were up about 10 per cent all around, with the home trade buying freely. The German operators were rather inactive and the French buyers on the opening day bought with very evident moderation. The sale showed a good clearance, however, on a fairly large offering of Australian and South American wools privately owned. The best feature of the sale was the resumption of buying on the part of the home trade, which has been decidedly in the doldrums of late. Apparently, the cost of production has now been reduced to the point where some business on export account can be done by the Yorkshire manufacturers. One of the surprising features of the opening day was the fact that German buyers took practically nothing. In view of their heavy purchases in the colonies, it had been predicted that they would probably buy freely at London as well. Of course, the sales are young yet and the Continent may come into the market much more keenly as the sales go on. America bought little or nothing.

In the primary markets there has been a good tone during the sales of the week. At the sale in Brisbane on Tuesday, the entire offering of 17,000 bales was cleared, with prices showing a slight tendency upward. Good warp 64s wools were fetching on the basis of \$3.70 for exchange about 53¢/54 cents, clean landed. Boston, for wools showing a first cost of about 15¢/16¢. Topmaking 64-70s and 64s were costing around 14¢/15¢, for good descriptions, which would mean a clean landed cost here of about 55 cents for the higher grade and about 51 cents for the lower grade. At the sale in Adelaide last Friday, prices were up about 12¢/13¢ per cent, compared with the preceding sale, the offering being chiefly of topmaking sorts, for which England, as usual, was keen, taking the bulk of the offering, which was entirely cleared. Japan and the Continent are reported to have been the chief buyers for fine greasy wools in Sydney. Cabled inquiries as to the purchases recently made in Australia for American account have brought the reply that comparatively little wool has been taken for this market since the Emergency Tariff Act became effective.

**"Bawra" Wool Control**

The British Australian Wool Realization Association announces the stocks of wool still left under control of that organization July 31 at 2,309,082 bales, of which 70 per cent are crossbred wools and 30 per cent merinos (fine). Of the total, 1,307,832 bales were in the United Kingdom, 46,382 bales in Antwerp and 555,082 bales were in Australia or Africa. In the normal order of events, a new clip will be coming to market by the end of September in Australasia. Already 70 of the leading pastoralists of Australia are reported to have declared for a return to open auctions and the cessation of the R. A. W. R. A. control. What the outcome of the matter will be is problematical, but developments will be watched with interest.

The demand for wool has changed little in its nature of late although the volume of business has fallen off

decidedly for the week. Prices here remain firm, in spite of the tendency on the part of some of the wool pools in the bright wool states to let wool go a little under the current standard market rates. Fine wools have the call and good staple wools keep very firm.

## DROP IN BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE

Imports and Exports Declined in July, the Effects of the Coal Dispute Being Still Apparent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The effects of the coal dispute on British overseas trade were still apparent during July, the Board of Trade figures for which were issued recently. Imports for the month totaled £80,757,174, as compared with £103,196,786 for July, 1920, a drop of £22,369,612. Exports

have dropped by even a greater ratio and amount, the total for July being £43,172,389 against £137,451,786 a year ago, a reduction of £94,279,595.

On the import side, food, drink, etc., fell by £27,365,677, the largest being grain and flour, which showed a falling-off of £12,729,515. Under the head of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, there was a reduction of £31,667,033. The three principal items in this total were wood and timber, £1,790,569; raw cotton and cotton waste, £5,082,328; and wool, raw and waste, and woolen rags, £5,109,523.

There was only one item showing an increase, and that was coal, which had been imported to the value of £4,885,460 against none a year ago.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured were down by £23,417,947. The largest decrease was in non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof, the amount of which was £2,747,614. Other big reductions were oils, waxes and resins manufactured, £2,457,890; paper and cardboards, £2,524,081; and vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft), £2,115,815.

With regard to exports, food, drink, etc., declined by £1,813,948. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured account for another £776,098 reduction, of which £7,365,806 is due to the drop in coal exports. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured have come down by the huge amount of £28,248,845. By far the largest drop is in cotton yarns and manufactures, the amount being £29,784,657. Iron and steel and the manufacturers thereof show a loss of £11,803,514, while woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures show a decrease of £10,833,108. For the seven months of this year, the imports amounted to £154,051,467, as against £267,460,052 for the similar period of last year, a decline of £113,408,595.

On the export side the disparity is much greater, the figures for the first seven months in 1920 being £240,657,261 and for the seven months this year £255,934,541, a drop of £284,723,730. Reexports for July amounted to £215,654, compared with £4,889,147 in July, 1920, a reduction of £2,773,493. For the seven months this year the figures were £15,286,727, and for the first seven months of 1920, £22,345,655, a decline of £17,056,928.

**CALIFORNIA'S OIL WELLS INCREASE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Nearly double the number of new oil wells had been started up to the end of August, 1921, than were started in the same period of 1920, according to a report issued by the California State Mining Bureau. This report shows 985 wells started in the eight months this year, compared with 556 for the same eight months of last year. Deepening and re-drilling of wells shows a falling off, 498 having been so treated this year and 569 in the same period last year. 142 for 1921, and 137 for 1920. Oil maps of two regions, the Salt Lake oil field, and the Whittier Fullerton field, also including West Coyote and Montebello, have been revised to August 1, and are ready for distribution by the State Mining Bureau. Revision of maps is constantly going on, and the bureau maintains these maps virtually down to date for all the California fields.

**MATCH MAKING IN RUSSIA**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Estonia—The Soviet Government has proposed to the trust of the Swedish match manufacturers the concession of the totality of the Russian match works. Before the war this industry was classed between the most prosperous ones of the whole empire. Export business reached very considerable proportions. Under actual political and economic circumstances of the Soviet Republic, it came to an alarming decline, being unable even to supply the wants of its own country. English capitalists seem to be seriously interested in the consideration of the new scheme.

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL**

NEW YORK, New York—The American Agricultural Chemical Company report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shows a deficit after charges, reserves and inventory adjustment, of \$11,155,142. After preferred and common dividends paid in cash the deficit was \$14,144,330, while including the common dividend paid in common stock the net reduction in surplus account was \$16,455,356, reducing that item from \$15,105,305 on June 30, 1920, to \$2,889,950 on June 30, 1921. A year ago the company earned \$11.18 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends, and in the previous year \$7.88 a share.

The Paris company which distributes electricity has just drawn up a convention with the municipality which enters into operation immediately. The shares are correspondingly higher. The metallurgical companies show a good disposition; it is anticipated that the French railroads will shortly order a large number of locomotives and wagons. Coal-mine shares are also in a favorable situation. Some of them have made veritable bounds upward—notably Bethune.

The announcement of the reduction in the price of petroleum by the Standard Oil has had a depressing effect on the oil groups. The beginning of a stern price war is seen and there has been a further collapse in the shares of rival companies.

## VALUES ADVANCE ON PARIS BOURSE

Apart From the Fact That Rate of Exchange Has Been Going a Little Against France, the Market Shows Improvement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Again a slight general advance in values on the Paris Bourse is to be registered. The rate of exchange has been going a little against France lately, probably owing to political events; but, apart from that unpleasant fact, the market shows some improvement. It is not yet the renaissance of activity so long looked for, but it is the preliminary result of the new expectations.

It was to have been anticipated that on the whole the Russian bonds would have benefited by the recent events. Even though there is this menace of famine, on the other hand the prospective recognition of Russia's debt, though its effect is postponed until 1925, is encouraging to those who are interested in such securities and there are the diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and the rest of Europe to encourage the hopes that have been formed. The holders appear fairly satisfied and there is a somewhat better price given.

**French Bank Shares**

Generally the rates at which French bank shares change hands do not correspond to the intrinsic value of such holdings. Leaving aside the possibility of a national crash, in which no one now believes, the establishments of credit and the banks are for the most part in a very firm position. They constituted large reserves during the war and they are realizing substantial and safe securities. Thus they escape from the effects which the immobilization of industrial and commercial enterprises might have provoked. Broadly speaking, industry and commerce suffered from the possession of excessive stocks or too large installations during a period of crisis. But the banks having more liquid resources are sound enough and one is inclined to express surprise that their shares are relatively so low. They are now picking up and the process will continue.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured were down by £23,417,947. The largest decrease was in non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof, the amount of which was £2,747,614. Other big reductions were oils, waxes and resins manufactured, £2,457,890; paper and cardboards, £2,524,081; and vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft), £2,115,815.

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The war loans which had fallen in reality seven points below the officially quoted prices are now demanded at prices which are only three points below the official quotations. It is expected that the interest on treasury bonds will be reduced as in Belgium and the bank rate is also expected again to fall. These are conditions which are favorable to French rents remain remarkably steady. The new bonds of six per cent for two years which were issued at 500, fetch an average price of 486 francs. The debentures of the Groupe des Houillères which have now been shown in home rails with prices holding around previous levels.

Dollar securities showed improved spots despite New York exchange. French loans are dull and hesitated. On professional operations Argentine rails were firmer at higher levels. There was an especially good demand for the Canadian Pacific issues. Kamiks were stronger on moderate dealings.

Consols for money 47¢. Grand Franc 4%. De Beers 13. Rand Mines 2%. Bar Silver 27¢. per ounce. Money 3¢ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 4¢ per cent. Three-month bills 41-16 per cent.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for week ended August 20 was 1,318,449 barrels, as compared with 1,304,070 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 11,379 barrels.

More than \$750,000 has been subscribed to the organization of a new steamship company at Guayaquil, Ecuador, to engage solely in the fruit trade between that country and the United States. It is planned to utilize the Panama Canal and deliver cargoes to Gulf and Atlantic ports, according to recent cables.

The Nederlandse-Baltische Handelsgesellschaft "Nevel," a Dutch concern, has recently established a branch at Danzig which will, in addition to taking over the business of an existing firm, include among its directors a number of leading Danzig business men. According to press reports, this Netherlands organization is formed for the purpose of working the eastern European market on an extensive scale, and already includes over 50 leading Dutch manufacturers and merchants. It plans the installation of sample exhibits and consignment stocks, as well as the publication of regular market reports.

**DIVIDENDS**

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

American Can, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Computing, Tabulating, Recording Company, quarterly of \$1, payable October 10 to stock of September 26.

Pettibone Mulliken & Co., quarterly of 1 1/4%, both first and second preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 21.

Ei Paso Electric, quarterly of \$2.50 on common, payable September 15 to stock of September 1.

York Railways, quarterly of 62¢ cents on preferred, payable October 31 to stock of October 21.

Arkansas Valley Railway Light Power, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable September 15 to stock of August 31.

London MARKET SLOW BUT STABLE

LONDON, England—There was only a fair attendance on the stock exchange yesterday and as a consequence business was slow, but the list, however, generally displayed stability. Gilt-edged securities were quiet and unchanged, while a steady position is maintained by the Indian Government for its policy of protection; the latest intention is to organize a deputation to visit Bombay and explain the position of the cotton industry have gone on increasing, and Lancashire manufacturers are very uneasy about it.

Several meetings of various sections of the cotton industry have recently been held, strongly condemning the Indian Government for its policy of protection; the latest intention is to organize a deputation to visit Bombay and explain the position of the cotton industry have gone on increasing, and Lancashire manufacturers are very uneasy about it.

Whilst British manufacturers presume to be suffering from the increased taxation of its exports, there is a strong agitation in India against the use of European goods. Mr. Ghandi and his followers, along with the intellectual school of Nationalists, are trying to persuade the natives to go back to the domestic form of manufacture, to wear only Indian-produced garments, despite the foreign invasion.

Indian import duties are of long standing. They were abolished in reference to cotton goods in 1882, and reimposed in 1896. At that time a duty of 3 1/2 per cent was put into operation, but it was accompanied by an excise duty of 3 1/2 per cent on Indian manufactured cottons, thus equalizing any effect the import duty might have

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PENNSYLVANIA TO START TWO SQUADS

**Head Coach J. W. Heisman Will Take 25 Football Players to Cape May While 25 Others Will Stay in Philadelphia**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.** Head Coach J. W. Heisman of the University of Pennsylvania football team has decided to start the season with two squads of 25 players each. The first squad, which will be composed of last year's regulars and some of the most promising substitutes from last fall, will leave for Cape May, New Jersey, on Labor Day to stay two weeks. Another squad of 25 will assemble at Franklin Field.

W. M. Hollenback, captain of the 1905 Pennsylvania team, will have charge of the squad that remains at Franklin Field. Hollenback is a new addition to the Red and Blue coaching staff this year, although he has been head coach and helped with teams of his alma mater in bygone years. Pennsylvania's coaching staff will be larger than usual this year and contains several new men. Head Coach Heisman has a new line coach, in the person of A. B. Ziegler, the former Quaker All-American guard. Ziegler succeeds Dr. C. M. Wharton, who will not have time to do active football coaching.

G. Levee, a member of the 1905 and 1906 teams, will coach the ends. Hollenback will devote most of his time to the development of the kickers and also help with the backfield material. De Benneville Bell, captain and star quarterback of the 1919 team and H. Light, halfback of 1917, '18 and '19, will also assist in the backfield, with Bell specializing with the quarterbacks. Dr. J. J. Keogh, will again coach the freshman team and T. A. McNamara, formerly of Fordham University, will have charge of the scrubs.

Although there now appears to be a lack of first-class substitutes in the backfield, the prospects are for a good team, a better one, in fact, than last year. Last fall the squad was very green, Coach Heisman was starting his first year at Pennsylvania, knew none of his men and had a brand new system to install.

Of last year's team Capt. Robert Hopper, at one end; C. H. Thomas, who played center and fullback; J. B. Straus, a halfback, and H. S. Harvey, fullback and halfback, have graduated. W. H. Ward '22, the big Cambridge, Massachusetts tackle, while still in the university, is ineligible as he has already played his three years of varsity football at Georgetown and Pennsylvania. The loss of Ward will be a severe blow. This leaves of the 1920-line regulars, W. C. Grave '22 at end; E. E. Cochran '22 at one guard; G. W. Wagoner '22 at tackle with J. C. Thurman '22 and T. L. Lenhart '22, two first-class substitutes.

In the backfield Capt. R. D. Wray '22 of Monmouth, Illinois, will be at quarterback with J. S. Whitehill '22 and J. K. Miller '22 as the veteran backs. W. C. Maher '22, captain-elect of the baseball team, will be tried out in the backfield. He played football before entering the university, but has not turned out for the Red and Blue football. It is expected that he will prove a good substitute for Captain Wray at quarterback. A. M. Voegelin '23, star guard on the variety basketball team, will also be given a chance to show his ability in the backfield. He played at Central High School before entering the university. There are a number of good men from last year's freshman team, including Passon and Hamer, backfield men.

Prospects for ends are very bright with W. C. Grave '22, C. M. Ertessa '22, H. S. Greenawalt '23, and D. L. Sullivan '23, to call on. Grave and Ertessa played the end positions most of last year, the latter taking Captain Hopper's place when the latter was out. Grave is practically sure of one end position and Ertessa, Greenawalt and Sullivan will battle for the other end of the line.

The season opens September 24 with Delaware State University. Franklin and Marshall College comes here October 1, with Gettysburg College as the October 8 attraction. The following Saturday, October 15, the Red and Blue will have its first real test when Coach L. R. Mercer brings his Swarthmore College team to Philadelphia. Virginia Military Institute, which defeated Pennsylvania 28 to 7 last year, comes here for a return game, October 22, and 29 finds University of Pittsburgh here, and the next Saturday, November 5, Lafayette College will be here. On November 12 the Red and Blue takes its only trip of the year when it meets Dartmouth College at the Polo Grounds in New York. The final game, as usual, is with Cornell University November 24.

### FRANK THOMPSON WINS

**WINNIPEG, Manitoba** — Frank Thompson of the Mississippi Club, Toronto, Ontario, youngest member of the famous golfing family, won the Canadian amateur golf championship at the Bird's Hill course of the Winnipeg Club on Saturday, after one of the greatest golf duels ever held in Canada. All square with his opponent, Charles Hague of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, at the end of the 36 holes, he won the match at the thirty-eighth hole, where he laid his western rival a stymie.

### BRAZILIAN WINS SWIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.** Duke Behring de Ol Mattos, the young Brazilian swimmer, who is to enter the University of Pennsylvania next

month, won the five-mile Pawling Cup swim in the Schuylkill River Saturday, from a field of 21 competitors, including some of the best distance swimmers in the east. Mattos won by more than 350 yards from C. E. Urban of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde in 2h. 17m. 10s., but the most remarkable part of the South American's victory was that he used the single overarm stroke throughout the entire five miles. This style of swimming has been dropped by American long distance swimmers for many years, the crawl taking preference.

## CLEVELAND DIVIDES WITH DETROIT TIGERS

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	17	17	.511
New York	75	46	.592
Washington	65	62	.512
St. Louis	65	61	.516
Boston	68	62	.482
Detroit	50	68	.468
Chicago	53	72	.424
Philadelphia	43	78	.356

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Team	Score	Opponent
New York 17. Washington 9	17-9	Cleveland 16. Detroit 1
Detroit 7. Cleveland 3	7-3	Chicago 7. St. Louis 5
St. Louis 5. Chicago 2	5-2	Philadelphia at Boston
Philadelphia at New York	—	Washington at New York

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.** — There were two double-headers played in the American Baseball League yesterday. Detroit divided with Cleveland, losing the first game by 10 to 1 and winning the second by 7 to 3. The champions are only one point ahead of the Highlanders in the league standing. New York won easily from the Washington Senators in the last game of the present series by 17 to 9. Forty hits were made between these two teams. The Chicago White Sox and the St. Louis Browns broke even in their double bill. Chicago won the first game by 7 to 5 and lost the second by 3 to 2.

**WHITE SOX DIVIDE**

**CHICAGO, Illinois.** — The Chicago White Sox divided a double-header with the St. Louis Browns yesterday, winning the first game 7 to 5 and losing the second 3 to 2. W. L. Wood, pitching the second game for St. Louis, held the Sox to two hits. The score by innings:

Innings	Score	R H E
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
2	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 X	7 18 6
3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5	14 1
4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—

**BATTERIES**—Faber, McWeeney, Wilkinson and Schalk; Davis, Palmero, Burwell and Severeid. **Umpires**—Chill and Nallin.

### SECOND GAME

**ST. LOUIS**—0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X 4 2 1

**BATTERIES**—Faber, McWeeney, Wilkinson and Schalk; Davis, Palmero, Burwell and Severeid. **Umpires**—Chill and Nallin.

### CLEVELAND DIVIDES

**DETROIT, Michigan.** — Detroit got an even break in a double-header with the Cleveland champions yesterday, losing the first game, 10 to 1, but coming back to take the second, 7 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings	Score	R H E
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X	10 1 15
3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—

**BATTERIES**—Sethorn and O'Neill; Dauss, Howling, Woodall and Bassler. **Umpires**—Dineen and Owen.

### NO INTERNATIONAL GOLF COMPETITION

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.** — The New York Highlanders overwhelmed the Washington Senators in the final game of the series here yesterday 17 to 2. The Highlanders collected 21 hits. The score by innings:

Innings	Score	R H E
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X	17 15 6
3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—

**BATTERIES**—Leonard and Bassler; Mialis, Urias and O'Neill. **Umpires**—Dineen and Owen.

### HIGHLANDERS WIN, 17 TO 2

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.** — The New York Highlanders overwhelmed the Washington Senators in the final game of the series here yesterday 17 to 2. The Highlanders collected 21 hits. The score by innings:

Innings	Score	R H E
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X	17 15 6
3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—

**BATTERIES**—Collins, Quinn, Hoyt and Hoffman; Zachary, Schacht; Courtney and Gharity. **Umpires**—Evans and Hildebrand.

### BRAVES WIN OVER CINCINNATI, 3 TO 1

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	78	47	.624
New York	75	50	.590
Boston	67	57	.510
St. Louis	67	58	.512
Brooklyn	65	62	.492
Cincinnati	57	70	.449
Chicago	49	65	.385
Philadelphia	42	84	.333

### RESULTS WEDNESDAY

**BOSTON** 3. **CINCINNATI** 1

**ST. LOUIS** 12. **PHILADELPHIA** 5

### GAMES TODAY

**BOSTON** at **PHILADELPHIA**

**ST. LOUIS** at **PHILADELPHIA**

### BRAVES WIN, 3 TO 1

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.** — The Boston Braves defeated the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 3 to 1, by bunching their hits in the second inning. The score by innings:

Innings	Score	R H E
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X	3 7 0
3	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 4
4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—

**BATTERIES**—Ochsner and Gowdy; Marks and Wingo. **Umpires**—O'Day and Quigley.

### ST. LOUIS WINS EASILY

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.** — St. Louis hit out an aggregate of 23 hits in their game with Philadelphia yesterday and won easily, 12 to 5. The score by innings:

Innings	Score	R H E
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
2	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X	12 12 0
3	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 16 2
4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—
9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—

**BATTERIES**—Haines, North and Clemmons, Amithon; Winters, Bettis and Henline. **Umpires**—Rigler and Moran.

## MISS AMERICA I TAKES GOLD CUP

**G. A. Wood of Detroit Secures Fifth Consecutive Victory in Famous Power-Boat Event**

**DETROIT, Michigan.** — Miss America I of Detroit, driven by G. A. Wood, is the winner of the Gold Cup power-boat race for 1921. The third and final heat of this event was scheduled to be held Tuesday and 10 miles of the 20-mile course had been covered, when it was found necessary to abandon the race. As Miss Chicago of the Chicago Yacht Club was the only other contestant for the trophy and Miss America I had a winning lead in the series, it was decided not to run off the third heat and the cup was given to G. A. Wood. It was the fifth consecutive victory that he had secured in the annual Gold Cup races.

## SUFFRAGE LEADER OPPOSES SECRECY

Armenian Conference Should Be Open to the Public, Declares Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt—Woman Delegate Wanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York—That the disarmament limitation conference should be open is urged emphatically by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, long the leader of American women in their successful struggle for enfranchisement.

"In all governments in which the people are finally responsible, they have the right to know everything that their representatives do," said Mrs. Catt to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is quite contrary to the fundamental principle of self-government for representatives to hold secret conferences concerning any question of public welfare."

Another prominent suffrage worker, Mrs. Raymond Brown, director of The Woman Citizen, says that she has learned from experience that it is wise for a small group to hold a preliminary conference behind closed doors, in order to come to a decision to cooperate, to establish a common ground for a working basis, before opening the doors to the general public to come in and discuss the matter in a big and open conference.

"If you get 100 people in to begin with, you have 100 different opinions to deal with at once, which makes it difficult to get far ahead," said Mrs. Brown to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. She added, however, with emphasis, that nothing should be signed, sealed and delivered until the people in general had had a chance to be heard in open conference and to act freely.

### Woman Delegate

That women should be represented by one of themselves at a conference whose outcome is to be of such tremendous importance to them, is the opinion of many women citizens, according to Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters.

"Women are intensely interested in every phase of the disarmament question and in every problem, big and small, that the conference will be called upon to solve," said Miss Hay. "It is the consensus of opinion among the thinking women of America that a woman ought to present the very definite viewpoint of women at the conference. This viewpoint is not a wholly sentimental one as the antis insist. Women belong to a very practical sex and take due cognizance of the realities of existence."

But women who have worked for great movements realize that ideals can be woven into the texture of our lives so surely that the pattern can be changed. Women, then, who are public spirited, will continue to work to have a woman, a broad-minded, able, judicial and experienced woman, represent womanhood at the conference.

The National League of Women voters is pushing this matter, not in an unreasonable way, but with sufficient determination and persistence, and the present indications are that the men in power will arrange this matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

### Publicity Needed

"I agree with many people who urge that there should be plenty of publicity given to the negotiations and the conference decisions. The public is deeply concerned; it wants to know what is being done and it ought to be given every opportunity of knowing. Reason should be applied to this matter, though, as to everything else in life, and a certain discretion must be used if there is not to be a lack of frankness among the representatives of the government."

The most important thing is to have wise decisions reached, not to have chronicled every word and action that led up to them. The people have shown plainly that they are not a tamper to stand delays, evasions, hickorings or plots, and this is bound to have a beneficial effect on the "de-liberations."

## NEGRO CORPORATION BUYS STEAMSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York—The Black Star Line, the shipping corporation wholly controlled by Negroes, of which Marcus Garvey is the president, has bought from the United States Shipping Board the twin screw steel steamship Orion, formerly known as the Prinz Oskar, and will use it in the trade with the West Indies and West Africa, including Monrovia, Liberia. The Orion can carry 6026 tons, and is also fitted for about 150 first-class and 500 second-class passengers. The present trade conditions, on the African coast especially, justify the venture according to the new owners, and the opportunities for a direct line especially appeal to the management.

An attempt to examine officials of the line, including Marcus Garvey, before trial in the suit of the Pan-American Company, to recover about \$8000 for overcharges in connection with the shipments of a large quantity of wine and whisky just before the Volstead law prohibited its export, resulted in a threat by the plaintiffs to punish him for contempt of court when he failed to appear at the time fixed by the order.

### SCHOOLS TO BE WATCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

**SACRAMENTO.** California—Close observation is to be kept over all the foreign language schools in California, and the State will be asked

for a law enforcing the teaching of English in every one of these schools, according to S. H. Cohen, director of the foreign-language schools of California. "Teachings which conflict with American principles, or which tend in the slightest degree to hint at disloyalty, or to instill in the minds of the pupils such ideas of disloyalty to the American flag or to the flag of any other established government, will not be tolerated in the foreign-language schools of this State," said Mr. Cohen.

## ONTARIO AND THE RADIAL PROJECT

### E. C. Drury on Record Definitely Against Provincially Owned Hydroelectric Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**GLENCOE,** Ontario—The attitude of the Ontario Government toward the proposed network of provincially owned hydroelectric railways, generally known to be unfavorable but not hitherto officially given out, was set forth in an address here by E. C. Drury, the Premier, who said in brief that the province would not guarantee the bonds for the proposed radials, but would not stand in the way of the municipalities if they wished to undertake the project on their own responsibility. The pronouncement of Mr. Drury had been withheld until receipt of the report of the Sutherland Royal Commission, appointed some time ago to investigate the projected hydro radials. The report, in the main condemning the plans of the proposed lines, was handed to the government a week ago and the Premier's statement of the government's position followed. The verdict probably means that only a small percentage of the radials planned by municipalities to facilitate transportation will now be built.

"I see no objection whatever," he said. "If the municipalities involved want the railway, will vote upon it again, and will go on with the project without asking the endorsement of the province, why they should not be allowed to go on with it. We are not here to interfere with the municipalities but we are here to guard the rights of the whole province. And so the government, while deciding not to guarantee the bonds of these enterprises, will not hinder the municipalities if they wish to go on, at their own risk and put up the bonds. We will enact legislation to allow them to do so."

### A Cabinet Responsibility

The Premier went on to explain that the power of guaranteeing bonds was now delegated by the Legislature to the Cabinet, a fact, he said, which was the most important of the things he touched upon. The treasurer of the province is empowered to guarantee bonds, with the assent of the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and there is no limit upon the aggregate.

"That thing is wrong and must be righted," said Mr. Drury. "The province of Ontario, the Legislature, must again assert its right to vote bonds and assert that it only has the right. And so I say, growing out of this radial inquiry, must come a return to sound, constitutional practice. We must so amend the act as to remove from the Cabinet the power indiscriminately to guarantee bonds. That to my mind is the real issue, without which the situation could never have arisen, and we must see that this thing is straightened up."

Mr. Drury dealt with the causes leading up to the hydro-radial investigation. "When we came into power," he said, "we found a hydro-radial policy had been outlined, varied, extensive, covering in its proposals a large part of the Province—voted on in some instances; and found in this connection a great degree of indefiniteness and misinformation. On coming in we found it necessary to have information. We had to know the approximate amount of money the Province would have to pay out through the Hydro Commission in the next two years, and we asked the auditor of the Hydro Commission for a report on what it would take to complete works under construction and to meet payments for work already done."

### Not to Be Stampeded

"Now, we received a report from the auditor, and he pointed out the Province had a debt of \$100,000,000 and of this sum \$40,000,000 had been advanced to hydro. An estimate of the sum required for the next two years, based on reports of the commission and engineers, was \$25,000,000. We stated our wish that no new projects should be entered upon without a complete and frank understanding as to each of them. Our report left us as much in the dark as before on the projects of the Hydro Commission, and we decided to learn more about them. Conditions had changed since the radial scheme was inaugurated. The Dominion having acquired the Canadian Northern and being in the act of acquiring the Grand Trunk. The proposed publicly-owned lines were to compete not with privately-owned lines, but with other publicly-owned lines. Another factor was the increased automobile traffic and the inauguration of the good roads system.

"We were not to be stampeded," he concluded. "We are not going to be forced into an action which involves the Province in an expenditure of 40 or 50 millions and that is only the beginning." Mr. Drury said, in formulating the government's policy, existing commitments had been taken into consideration. The Essex Railway had been taken over and certain commitments made in respect to the Toronto and Port Credit line. Its bonds had been guaranteed, but instructions had been given that no more expenditure was to be made till the government had come to a decision.

The prohibition law itself was not an issue in this campaign, he added. If it were to be changed, that must be done at Washington. The Mayor of New York City could not change

## CONNECTICUT BUS LINES SUSPENDING

### Decision of Three Federal Judges Denies Application for Injunction to Restrain Officials From Enforcing the New State Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**HARTFORD.** Connecticut—Reports from various parts of the State where motor bus lines have been maintained in competition with the street car lines and without the authority of the public utilities commission, indicate a general disposition to bow to the decision of the three federal judges who denied the application of New Haven bus owners for an injunction to restrain state, county and city officials from enforcing the new state jitney bus law.

In Bridgeport an attempt was made yesterday to operate a bus line under the "club plan," but the operator was arrested and the president of the local bus association announced that no more would be operated until after decision of the court in this case. Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and Judges John C. Knox and Edwin S. Thomas of the United States District Court, who heard the petition of the jitney bus owners, in their decision, said:

"The state Legislature may regulate the use, by automobiles, of the highways of the State. It may also authorize municipalities to regulate the use of streets by vehicles and may exclude vehicular traffic."

"The Legislature of Connecticut, by the enactment referred to, provided for the use of highways through the granting of licenses. It declared the operation of the jitney bus to be that of a common carrier, and subjected persons and corporations operating jitneys to the restrictions of the public utilities commission. It provided that reasonable rules and regulations should be made by the commission with respect to routes, fares and schedules. It required that a certificate of operation be obtained from the public utilities commission.

"The constitutionality of the act is questioned. The Superior Court of the State has held the act unconstitutional. We think the several objections urged as to the constitutionality of the act are not well founded."

"We are satisfied that it is clear that the Legislature intended a regulation which is for the interest and convenience of the inhabitants. In conferring this power to the public utilities commission the Legislature kept well within the confines of its constitutional limitations.

"We find nothing in the act granting purely legislative powers to the commission. We find no arbitrary power granted the commission. The act provides that an examination may be held by the commission to first ascertain the public necessity and convenience for the jitney route in question. The act provides for a hearing on the application for a license to operate jitneys.

"If the application be denied, provision is made in the act for an appeal to the Superior Court. Full authority is vested in the Superior Court under the laws of Connecticut to reverse and direct the commission to carry out its mandate if the result of such an appeal be different than that reached by the commission.

"We think the act in question does not violate the federal Constitution and that this motion may not be granted."

### NEW YORK BONUS ACT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

**ALBANY,** New York—The Court of Appeals has declared the Soldiers Bonus Act unconstitutional.

The court was divided. Five judges ruled the bonus act unconstitutional, their opinion being written by Judge Andrews; Judges Cardozo and Pound filed dissenting opinions.

The opinion written by Judge Andrews held that the bonus law involved the gift of the state's credit which is prohibited by Article VII, Section 1, of the state Constitution.

Attorney General Newton intimated, after the announcement of the decision, that steps would be taken by the next Legislature to change the provision of the Constitution. A constitutional amendment if proposed at once could be submitted to the electorate for ratification at the polls in November, 1922.

### CANDIDATE WOULD ENFORCE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK.** New York—Faithful and complete enforcement of the Mullan-Gage Prohibition Act is promised by Maj. Henry H. Curran, coalition candidate for Mayor, who set forth his position clearly in an answer to the questionnaire sent him by the League of Women Voters, asking if he would, if elected, uphold the State Enforcement Act and cooperate with federal authorities in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. Major Curran replied that he would enforce that law the same as any other but that he would not go beyond the law nor enforce it by violating another, and that he opposed unlawful search and seizure.

The prohibition law itself was not an issue in this campaign, he added. If it were to be changed, that must be done at Washington. The Mayor of New York City could not change

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*The next incoming swell lifted Seal, seaweed and all, carried them forward and then gently deposited this innocent looking bundle on the floor of the Arch of the Spraybows.*

### The Two Kinds of Corn

A little while ago, some one wrote to a query column in a local newspaper, in New England, to ask how it was that if corn was really indigenous—just look that word up in the dictionary and see what it means—to the United States, how was it that corn is mentioned in the Bible.

Well, that is a fair question isn't it? because the Bible was written long centuries before Columbus discovered America. What do you think the answer is? It is really quite simple. Corn in England and corn in America are two different things. When an English boy or girl talks of corn, he means wheat or barley or oats, but a boy or girl in the United States means Indian corn or maize.

You see when the Pilgrims first settled at Plymouth, and found the Indians growing this curious kind of grain they called it Indian corn, to distinguish it from their own grain, wheat and so on, that they had brought over with them. In time the word "Indian" was dropped and Indian corn became just corn. In England it is still called by its full name, Indian corn, but it is very seldom grown in England.

### Playing Rip Van Winkle

The attic in the Hagen house held many attractions and seemed always to offer an endless variety of games to Tim and his friends. There were old books about venturesome knights to be read; hide-and-seek could be played; then in one end of the attic Tim's father had a number of trapezes fastened to the rafters—and the trapezes, together with a tight rope, juggling balls and a bugle gave excellent opportunities for circus performances.

But one of the games most favored by the boys was the dramatizing of stories they read at school. Quaint old furniture, that had been stored away, made the stage very attractive—the stage was a curtained-off section of the attic. Costumes, too, were easily managed, for the contents of old chests and trunks yielded almost any style that could possibly be desired. They often spent hours, simply trying on the garments, hats, shawls and perhaps finding a stray sword or two.

Now this particular Saturday, a number of Tim's friends were having great fun playing a story they had read that week. It was Rip Van Winkle. And so busy were they with their acting, that they were unaware of an audience, until loud clapping was

heard. The "audience" was Grandpa Hagen.

"How do you like it, Grandpa?" asked Tim.

"Fine, fine," Grandpa replied. "Do you know, a long time ago I saw this same story played by a great actor named Joe Jefferson."

Thereupon the actors left the stage and eagerly crowded about Mr. Hagen for they knew a story was in store for them.

"It is said," continued Grandpa, "that in a certain house in Washington, where Joe Jefferson lived when a small boy, there was a back hall which led right into the side entrance of a theater. Joe would run through this hall and play in the empty theater every day. He was very fond of making up all sorts of games and playing them among the piled-up stage settings. The canvases represented so many things—a lake, a garden, a palace, or perhaps a cottage. Often he went into the dressing rooms, and, standing in front of a large mirror, would act out bits of plays that he had heard his parents recite. His mother was a singer and his father an actor."

Belonging as he did to an actor's family, Joe lived in many different cities. In all of his spare time he studied diligently and carefully watched the great actors as they played their parts. After a time he tried a leading role in a play, and the play was so successful that it was acted for 150 nights. People liked Jefferson's acting immensely, and when later he played Rip Van Winkle, his acting became world-famous.

Nowadays, when this play is staged, people who saw Joe Jefferson in the part of Old Rip will say: "Oh! But you should have seen the great Joe Jefferson in 'Rip Van Winkle'."

"That was a splendid story," exclaimed the children when Grandpa had finished his tale. "And now won't you stay and watch us some more? Perhaps you will help us with our play and show us how Joe Jefferson acted."

To all of which Grandpa Hagen readily consented.

### In the Forest the Pine Trees Grow

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the forest the pine trees grow,  
Straight and slender, row on row,  
Beneath in the aisles, dim, golden-gray.  
Little, chattering squirrels play.

A small bird gently sways and swings  
Among the branches, and softly sings,  
While the breeze through the treetops  
hum a tune.  
And murmurs of summer, and sun,  
Shine, and June.  
How lovely to walk where the pine trees grow.  
Over the sea had come the full hush  
of the ebb-tide—the quiet that comes

### The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

#### In Which Seal Reaches the Arch of the Spraybows

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Now at no great distance beyond the fifth point of rocks was still another point. These two—by moving closer and closer to one another as they came nearer the beach, and then drawing apart again—made the cove. And, after they had separated to make room for it, they climbed up on the beach, straggled along (one toward the other) until they finally rubbed noses. And it was in this way that the Arch of the Spraybows was formed.

All this Seal saw as, without a single one of those fishes to bother him, he swam straight in from the sea.

He moved toward the west. Low in the sky hung the once-yellow moon now turned white with the approach of the morning. Under it lounged long raggedy splotches that Seal knew were the trees on the island. In front of the trees stretched the rock-covered shore with the arch rearing its head in the center.

The tide was on the ebb. So, as Seal neared the beach he saw many half-submerged rocks. And now and then—swimming upon the crest of a long, easy swell—he caught glimpses of white patches of sand. These grew in size as the tide went to sea. He wondered if the floor of the arch was covered like that; and lifting his head high out of the water, he tried to make out. But he could not. Something large, and flat, and green stood in the way; something—

And then he gave a low exclamation of joy! For he suddenly realized that the something which cut off his view was the big, moss-covered slab told of by the lady!

"Whoa, then!" he cried softly, in most admonishing fashion, "slow up and have a care; for we must now be nearing the haunt of those Tinkles!"

He said "we" meaning himself, and the ball, and the block of brown wood. And having cautioned this most important trio, he ceased to go forward. Instead he came to anchor that he might the better take his bearings. Next—to make sure that he was not being followed—he allowed himself to slowly sink under the water. But not a fish or a fin did he see.

Once more on the surface, Seal saw that the sky to the east had turned from drab gray to the deep blue of the dawn-time. Gradually the stars were fading—sleepy-eyed stars that blinked as they went, as if drowsily seeking their beds.

Over the sea had come the full hush

of the star-sprinkled ball; but it was precious. And, secretly, he had hoped to take it home to the menagerie tent. But there was the Pretty Lady to be met. And the dawn-time was at hand. He had no time to spare. And so, hearing just a wee bit of a sigh, Seal turned and swam onward.

Yes, the dawn-time was come. The long, raggedy splotches were now indeed, while the island itself appeared as plain as the sea. Emerging with great quietness from the end of the channel that had led him through the moss-covered rocks, Seal looked about for the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes. But she was nowhere to be seen.

"Spraybows!"

He repeated the name.

"I wonder why it is called that," said he to himself. And then, after a moment, "Oh, well; I shall very soon find out."

While he was pondering this point, the sleek-coated fellow came to the moss-matted rocks, and—in almost the very same stroke of his flipper-fippers—to a narrow passage-way led in between them. This channel looked most inviting; and so Seal entered it. How the water poured in and now out of it as the sea rose and fell. Not noisily, but with a deep, steady flow that wiggled and wagged the long fronds of moss that draped the rocks on both sides of the passage. These fronds were so long that they all but entangled Seal; and most especially because he was still carrying the block and the ball in the crook of one flipper-fipper. And it was on this account that the soft-eyed one came to a halt.

"It would never do to punt either the block or the ball, because that might arouse those long-looked-for Tinkles," said he after a moment's reflection. "And yet I can't very well carry both of them through this part of the channel. I know—I'll just leave the block here in a crevice and then pick it up when I come back again."

Now it chanced that he had stooped near a niche in the rocks—just the best kind of a spot to hide a brown block of wood. So he released the block from its place that he might push it into the niche. But, alas, he had not remembered the in-and-out flow of the tide. And so, just as he was making ready to hide it, the block with a whirl was whisked away toward the sea!

Down the passage it went, borne on the water that wig-wagged the fronds!

"H—u—" began Seal, and then remembered the Tinkles, caught himself before he had really called "Hi!" But by the time he had done that the block was well out of the passage way. For a moment Seal debated as to whether he would follow it. True, it was not as dear to his heart as

more they can't leave again until the waves come to get them."

Surely, then, this was the very time to rescue the Spangle Bag. And yet Seal hesitated.

"No," he said, answering himself. "No, the Pretty Lady told me to meet her here. And so I shall wait. Still, I surely would like to have just one peek into that Pool."

Now as Seal stretched on the rock peering through the moss, the tide turned around and so started landward again. Gradually the waters began to race through the moss-lined channel; gradually, one by one, the long, easy swells donned their white, bubble caps; gradually the all of them crept closer and closer to the floor of the Arch and to slowly submerge the slab where Seal was.

Soon the foam top-knotted swells began to break over his back—to lay the crown of him. And then, of a sudden, Seal felt something different entwined him! Not the embrace of the sea nor the breath of the breeze but many strange arms that clung tight to his neck and tight to his back even after the sea had receded! Around came his head to see what so held him. And there, draped astride of the length of him, was a huge mass of kelp. Up went his flipper-fippers to push it aside while at the very same moment he began twisting about that he might wriggle and scuttle quite free from it. And then something said, "Stop!"

For the sly fellow had at that very instant conceived a sly plan.

"I outwitted those fishes, so why not the Tinkles?" he inquired of himself. And he thought for fully three minutes. Then he began to draw the long strands of seaweed closer and closer around him.

"I'll do it, I'll do it," he said, nodding his head in most decided fashion.

"Why it will be just like Diggeldy Dan, when he wrapped himself in the vine branches on the back of Gray Ears the Elephant—the time when they met the men on the river and entered the great tent at the circus!"

Even as he recalled the adventures of Dan, he was disguising himself in the folds of the kelp. Soon he was completely wrapped in it. Then he moved ever so slowly to the very brow of the moss-covered slab—to the edge that was nearest the Pool-of-the-Shells. Once there he no longer clung to the moss. Instead he allowed his flipper-fippers to entirely relax.

As he waited, Seal grew bolder. Slowly he raised his head. Then, putting the moss aside with the tip of his nose, he peered at the Pool in the rock.

It was plain to be seen that the Pool had been filled by the waves when they had last dashed over the rocks to play on the floor of the Arch of the Spraybows.

"So the last ones that romped there like as not carried the Tinkles and the Spangle Bag into the depths of it," reasoned Seal. "And if that is good guessing then they've just got to be there this very minute. What's

rays came on, on, and on until some of them touched the floor where Seal lay. Through the chinks in the kelp he could see their gleam on the sands and on the newly washed faces of the spray-covered rocks. But what was far more important, he discovered that he was now within less than three flipper-flops of the edge of the Pool! Still he did not hurry toward it. Nor did he even think of doing so. Instead he started to move ever and ever so slowly. Two snails passed him. But Seal only moved the slower.

And yet, inch by inch, he neared the low rim of that cup in the rock. And as he did so odd sounds came to play round his ears. They rose above the voice of the sea; but this was not because they were great but because they were very sweet. The sounds came from out the deep Pool. And, over and over again, they said "Tinkle-tinkle-tinkle."

### The Game of Feather

One day when we were all sitting in the garden, we saw Mr. Swallow of the Tall Old Elm fly with a long white feather nearly as large as himself.

When he reached the door of his house where Mrs. Swallow was busy building the nest, along came Wind with a big blow and the feather floated right over our heads. Of course he chased it and so did four or five other swallow families. What fun they had! First one, then another would give the feather; sometimes it would sail way up and up, and away they would swoop after, with much gurgling and clicking. You know swallows make funny little clattering noises when they are playing.

Several times the feather escaped and fluttered to the ground, then Lady of the House would give it a toss while they all wheeled around her head, and the fun would start again.

Finally Mr. Swallow of the Tall Old Elm got a little ahead of the others and carried it in triumph to his house. Mrs. Swallow, inside, put her head out and held the feather securely while Mr. Swallow got inside, too, then they both tugged it in. How we all cheered!

Are you not glad Mr. Swallow of the Tall Old Elm really got it home, after such a jolly scramble?

### The Katy Dids

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Katy did, Katy didn't.  
Now pray tell me which is true?  
Katy did, Katy didn't.  
Thus you sing the whole night through.

First you say that Katy did it,  
If she did, what did she do?  
Then straightway, you say she didn't,  
Could she and not do too?  
Katy did, Katy didn't.  
Don't you wish you knew?

## THE HOME FORUM

## Walking Into Tudor Times

There is a joyous mystery in roaming on, reckless where you are, into what valley, road or farm chance and the hour is guiding you. If the place is lonely, and beautiful, and if you have lost all count of it upon the map, it may seem a fairy glen, a lost piece of old England that no surveyor could find though he searched for it a year. I scarcely know whether most to value this quality of aloofness and magic in country I have never seen before, and may never see again, or the familiar joys of Walking-grounds where every tree and rock are rooted in the memories that make up my life.

Places where the fairies might still dwell lie for the most part west of Avon. Except the industrial plain of Lancashire the whole West from Cornwall to Carlisle is, when compared to the East of our island, more hilly, more variegated, and more thickly strown with old houses and scenes unchanged since Tudor times. The Welsh border, on both sides of it, is good ground. If you would walk away for a while out of modern England, back and away for twice two hundred years, arrange so that a long day's tramp may drop you at nightfall off the Black Mountain onto the inn that nestles in the ruined tower of old Llanthony. Then go on through Clunton and Clunbury, Clunyngford and Ciln.

The quietest places under the sun, still sleeping their Saxon sleep, with one drowsy eye open for the "wild Welsh" in the "barren mountains" above. Follow more or less the line of Offa's Dyke, which passes, a disregarded bank, through the remotest loneliness of horse-covered down and through trailing vegetation of the valley bottoms. Or if you are more leisurely, stay a week at Wigmore till you know the country round by heart. You will carry much, among other things considerable scepticism as to the famous sentence at the beginning of the third chapter of Macaulay's History: "Could the England of 1685 be, by some magical process, set before our eyes, we should not know one landscape in a hundred, or one building in ten thousand." It is doubtful even now, and I suspect that it was a manifest exaggeration when it was written two generations ago. But Macaulay was not much of a walker across country. "Clio, and other Essays," George Macaulay Trevelyan,

## Security of the Nation

I consider that it is on instruction and education that the future security and direction of the destiny of every nation chiefly and fundamentally rests. —Kossuth.

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## Sufficiency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THE problem of supply is general only in that it is accepted generally as a problem. Its solution is primarily individual and each person must realize the true source of supply.

Upon the ancient case of Adam versus Adam, dignified by the title Capital versus Labor, and termed an economic problem, have been expended much thought, endless words, limited printers' ink; yet the world seems rather hopeless of an early and peaceful solution of the matter. Students of Christian Science see that the solution of this and all other problems can be reached only by the replacing of any phase of Adam with the real man, God's image and likeness. This man has no economic problem. His one recognized source of supply is infinite Mind, and he has no fear that this source can fail.

We do not, however, necessarily learn to realize this truth through hard and bitter toil. Sharp business practice that will not bear the searchlight of sincerity will not enable us to learn it. It is not gained through the overthrow of Capital or the downward trend of Labor, but through individual search after the straight way of wisdom and honesty that leads to God, to perfect good. On page 239 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes this statement:

"Take away wealth, fame, and social organizations, which weigh not one jot in the balance of God, and we get clearer views of Principle. Break up cliques, level wealth with honesty, let worth be judged according to wisdom, and we get better views of humanity." The entire remedy for economic evil is contained in the terse sentence, "level wealth with honesty." To level means not only to reduce the mountains but to exalt the valleys, and honesty is named as the leveler. That man can never mistake the straight way in his dealings with his fellow men who always, when in doubt, reverse the situation and remembers the advice to "put yourself in his place."

It is no difficult matter for the seeing eye to distinguish the abundance that is the reward of seeking first the kingdom of heaven, from the false abundance that is merely accretion of matter. Of the abundance that manifests man's oneness with the eternal source of good, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 266 of Science and Health: "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus blessed with the loaves and the fishes—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." When, through obedience to Mind and service to one's fellows, a man receives the blessings promised throughout the Bible, he becomes an instrument for good, sharing unafraid the sure abundance of right thinking and doing.

The false sense of wealth, that builds larger barns to heap store on store for selfish ends, only confused David for a time, as he declares in the Seventy-Third Psalm: "For I was envious at the foolish, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked.... Until," he continues, "I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end." The weakness of Capital is the dishonesty of greed and the ingratitude which refuses to recognize sufficiency, but seeks to monopolize wealth. The dishonesty of overabundance is generally recognized, but to obey the requirement, "Level wealth with honesty," the dishonesty of poverty must also be laid bare. For, as David states in Psalm 37, "Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." One should face the fact that poverty is no more a mark of spirituality than overabundant wealth, and cease to condone any false testimony against the goodness of Father-Mother, God. To accept limitation of good, of the means necessary for honest and right activity in all good work, is to accept either the poverty of infinite Mind or one's own complete separation from God. The first is inconceivable, and the remedy for the second is to arise and go unto the Father, unlimited Principle, that is, to know the inseparability of Mind and matter, the spiritual man. Just as chronic invalidism sometimes is the effect of yielding to the suggestion of age or inability as a disqualification for undesired activity, so chronic poverty may be the outcome of small beginnings in evading or postponing obligations that, given the desire for honesty, could readily be met. In Romans xii, 8, occurs the counsel, "Owe no man anything, but to love one another." Whenever Adam yields to the temptation to adopt poverty as a shield from all the normal obligations of honesty, generosity, and normal right living, he finds he is also only too well shielded from the outpouring of Love's blessings.

Chronic poverty is, continued evasion of right activity in giving in its many forms. It may seem possible to withhold from one's fellow man what is due in the form of money, service, justice, love—but one pays to the uttermost farthing in the end. Any effort on the part of either Capital or Labor to attain success through unjust laws, or through any sort of organized effort whereby might makes right, can bring only disappointment, even when success seems at hand. Mrs. Eddy says, "Let it be understood that success in error is defeat in Truth, (Science and Health, p. 238). True success comes not from serving clan, class, or organization, but from serving Principle. All loyalty to any-

thing less than Principle leads to regret.

The way to the sufficiency of which Paul speaks when he says, "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work: . . . Being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanksgiving to God," is not the way of industrial strife, of war, or of compromises, but the way of uprightness, the way that opens plainly when man is obedient to the Master's injunction, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Cerruti, and it was also a Veronese, Leonardo Grasso, who bore the cost of the famous Dream of Poliphilus, in which several flower groves are described and engraved. This morning, too, in the Museo Civico, I noticed a fine fountain and a garden background in the S. Catherine by the Veronese painter, Vittore Pisanello.

A little courtyard with battlemented walls precedes the Ghent Garden, but the walls are of black brick; the battlements are draped with Virginia creeper, and through the iron gates the garden smiles so invitingly that a friendly face seems to greet you on the threshold and beg you to enter.

The characteristic feature of the

## Motley as a Speaker

(Motley to His Mother)  
31, Hertford Street, Mayfair.  
May 10th, 1860.

My dearest Mother,—I send by this steamer a copy of the Times containing an account of the Anniversary Banquet of the Royal Academy. You will see that I was called on to respond to the toast of Literature, and that I was obliged to make a short speech. It was a most awful ordeal. For the company is exceedingly select, which made the compliment very great, but the feeling of trepidation still greater. However, as I knew a

scured virtues to shine forth in full-rounded splendor.

Lucy came so early as to have the start even of aunt Glegg; for she longed to have some undisturbed talk with Maggie about the wonderful news. It seemed—did it not? said Lucy, with her prettiest air of wisdom—as if everything . . . were conspiring now to make poor dear aunt Tulliver, and cousin Tom, and naughty Maggie too, if she were not obstinately bent on the contrary, as happy as they deserved after all their troubles.

Aunt Tulliver must certainly go to the Mill now, and keep house for Tom; that was rather a loss to Lucy in the matter of household comfort; but then, to think of poor aunty being in

a pleasanter and more secular reading. I do not examine this story closely, which rises, doubtless, from the jealousy of a rival college. Rather, I think that these students perch upon the books which presently they must read, on a wise instinct that this preliminary contact starts their knowledge.

And therefore a favorite volume, even if unopened in the pocket, does nevertheless by its proximity color and enhance the enjoyment of the day. I have carried Howells, who wrote the "Familiar Letters," unread along the countryside. A small volume of Boswell has grown dingy in my pocket. I have gone about with a copy of Addison with long S's, but I read it chiefly at home when my feet are on the fender.

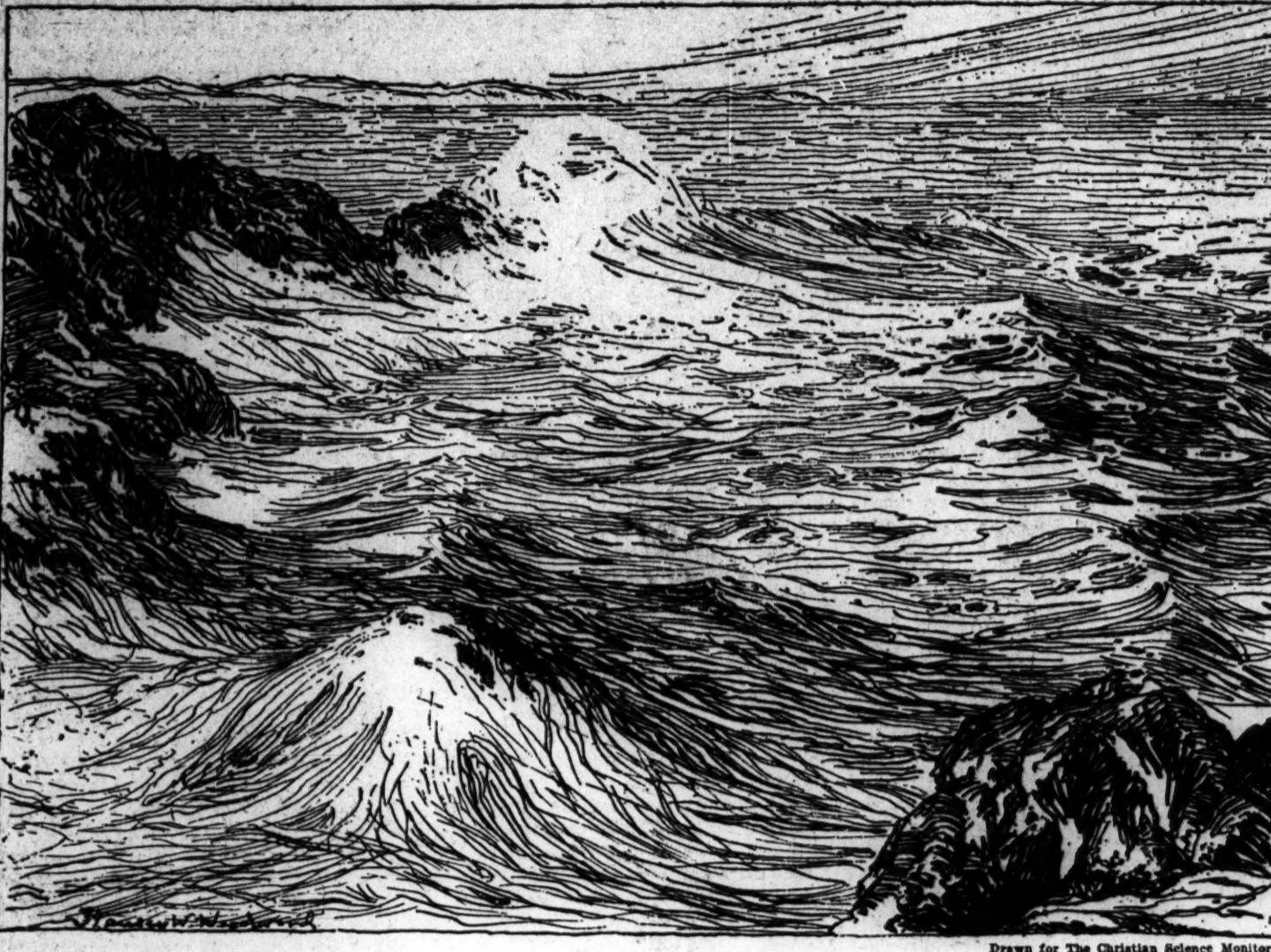
"I had by me once as I crossed the Devon moors a volume of 'Richard Feverel.' For fifteen miles I had struck across the upland where there is scarcely a house in sight—noting but grazing sheep and wild ponies that ran at my approach. Sometimes a marsh stream flowed down a shallow valley, with a curl of smoke from a house that stood in the hollow. At the edge of this moorland, I came into a shady valley that proceeded to the ocean. . . . I pushed aside the bushes and saw a stream trickling on the rocks. I thrust my head into a pool until the water ran into my ears, and then sat with my bare feet upon the cool stones where the runnel lapped them, and read 'Richard Feverel.' To this day, at the mention of the title, I can hear the pleasant brawling of water and the stirring of the branches in the wind that wandered down the valley."

## Tis the Privilege of Art

Give to barrows, trays and pans  
Grace and glimmer of romance;  
Bring the moonlight into noon  
Hid in gleaming piles of stone;  
On the city's paved street  
Plant gardens lined with lilacs sweet;  
Let spouting fountains cool the air.  
Singing in the sun-baked square;  
Let statue, picture, park and hall,  
Ballad, flag and festival,  
The past restore, the day adorn,  
And make to-morrow a new morn.

Tis the privilege of Art  
Thus to play its cheerful part . . .

Emerson



Maine coastline

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A September Afternoon

The September afternoon was nearly spent, and the sun was already veiled in a thin cloud of haze that hinted at coming drought and dustiness rather than rain. Nobody could help feeling sure of just such another golden day on the morrow; this was as good weather as heart could wish. There on the Maine coast, where it was hard to distinguish the islands from the irregular outline of the mainland, where the summer greenness was just beginning to change into all manner of yellow and russet and scarlet tints, the year seemed to have done its work and begun its holidays.

The tide was high, and on this sheltered side of the island the low waves broke with a quick, fresh sound, and moved the pebbles gently on the narrow beach. The sun looked more and more golden red, and all the shore was glowing with color. The faint reddening tinge of some small alders among the hemlocks farther up the island shore, the pale green and primrose of a group of birches, were all glorified, with the brilliant contrast of the sea and the shining of the autumn sky. Even the green pastures and brown fields looked as if their covering had been changed to some richer material, like velvet, so soft and splendid they looked. High on a barren pasture ridge that sheltered the landing on its seaward side the huckleberry bushes had been brightened with touch of carmine. Coming toward John's Island one might be reminded of some dull old picture that had been cleansed and wet, all its colors were suddenly grown so clear and gay.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

The perfume of the flowers flows out as day declines. The lawns are studded with beds of pink. Clumps of crimson salvias blaze fiercely in the slanting rays of the sun. Great red and yellow cannae and pink gladioli bend from the tops of their long stalks as if exhausted. Lichens eat into the statues which rise among the foliage, the only figures in this dream-landscape. The marble is scaling. The trunks of old trees are drying up under the embrace of the stout ivy branches. . . . But a gardener's coat covered with roses and wisteria speaks of realities. It adjoins a wall overgrown with jasmine; the foliage is starred with white flakes, as after a snow-shower in April. On the first terrace in the most sunny corners oleanders, orange-trees, and palms strike a warmer note. And on every side blossoming tuberoses send out heavy waves of perfume, . . . on this September afternoon.

But the glory of the garden is the cypress-avenue, which climbs the hill, mounting from terrace to terrace. You enter it gravely. Mystery hovers round you. You read the inscriptions on the trees: three hundred, four hundred, five hundred years, and your heart sinks. Three, four, five centuries and more have gone by before the immovable serenity of these venerable cypresses!"

**Gardens of Italy**

"The Italians have always loved gardens," Gabriel Fauré assures us in his book, "Wanderings in Italy." "Plink speaks to us so often and so lovingly of his that we could almost draw a plan of them; their decoration can have differed very little from that of today; in a letter to Apolinaris, he lauds his 'alleys planted with green trees, leafy and well pruned, his planes on which the ivy climbs, hanging its supple wreaths from trunk to trunk.' It was not until the time of the Renaissance that the lovers of gardens were no longer content with natural beauty, and supplemented it by complicated ornament, porticos, architectural fantasies, artificial waters and all that Barresi so aptly describes as 'the art of arranging realities.' . . . However, unlike the English (and, on occasion, the French) the Italians did not attempt to imitate nature artificially; they only sought to embellish it according to the rules of art.

"At Verona even more than elsewhere, perhaps, gardens were always held in honor. From time immemorial the shores of the Brenta were covered with parks and country houses. One of the most ancient documents on the villas of the Middle Ages was written as long ago as the fourteenth century for the Veronese family of the

day or two beforehand that I was to be called on, I got out of the scrapes pretty well, and received much applause and congratulations afterwards. But it was quite impossible for me to enjoy the dinner as I should have done had I been merely a spectator. Fancy being obliged to get up and address such an awful set of swells as the Cabinet Ministers, Palmerston, Gladstone, Lord Russell, the Chancellor, the judges, the Opposition fellows, Dizzy and the rest, the Lord Mayor in all his glory, all the artists, and many distinguished men of letters! It was a horrible moment for a bashful youth like me! The dinner was in itself a very pretty sight. It was in the principal hall of the Exhibition (opened that day and the day before for invited guests only, and made public a day or two afterwards).

The leading pictures of the year cover the walls of the room. The dinner begins at six, and as the twilight comes on, after the tables are cleared, the choristers begin "God Save the Queen." At the first strain the gas is suddenly lit on, and the walls become alive and glowing with the pictures. The effect is very startling and brilliant. There is to be another dinner, that of the Literary Fund, next week. I have accepted the office of steward, one of the twenty of course merely nominal officers, but with the express condition that I am not to be called on for a speech. I wish to have the satisfaction this time of enjoying the dinner and hearing the others, which I cannot do with the knowledge that I am to be served-up as a part of the entertainment.

Of course it is unnecessary to add that this is strictly between ourselves. I hardly feel at home here yet, and am discontented and fidgety because I have not yet got to work. I always feel thrown on my beam ends when I am compelled to be idle. However, I have a good, comfortable, little library, with all my books and papers arranged, and it will be my own fault if I do not turn off a good lot of MS. daily so soon as the mill gets going, which will be to-morrow. . . .

Most affectionately yours,

J. L. M.  
P. S.—We had one glimpse, but a delightful one, of the Agassiz. They only stayed three days in London. They would have been overwhelmed with invitations had they remained, which I suppose was one reason for their rapid departure.—"The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," edited by George William Curtis.

Maggie left her good aunt Gruffy at the end of the week, and went to Garum Firs to pay her visit to Aunt Pullet according to agreement. In the meantime very unexpected things had happened, and there was to be a family party at Garum to discuss and celebrate a change in the fortunes of the Tullivers, which was likely finally to carry away the shadow of their demerits like the last limb of an eclipse, and cause their hitherto ob-

scured virtues to shine forth in full-rounded splendor. . . .

Lucy came so early as to have the

start even of aunt Glegg; for she

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as if everything . . . were conspiring

now to make poor dear aunt Tulliver,

and cousin Tom, and naughty Maggie

too, if she were not obstinately bent</

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### On the Altar of Partisanship

It is incontrovertible that every failure in the functions of government under a democracy is traceable to the refusal or the neglect of the governed to exercise, in the first instance, the power reserved by them in selecting those to whom the governing power is delegated. Such a statement may be regarded as so obvious as to be almost trite, yet despite this fact the failure to realize its true significance constitutes the gravest peril to free institutions and to democracy itself. The great democracies of the world have seldom suffered from successful attack by their enemies without. The more dangerous foes are those within who, craftily and with malice prepense, usurp, by cunning devices designed to reassure the masses, direction and control of all branches of governmental machinery. It is a pathetic commentary on free government in the United States and in many of the states of the Union that the people composing those governments, when it is discovered after an election that a high executive official has been chosen who demonstrates an actual regard for his oath of office and consideration for the will of those who have elected him, congratulate themselves for their rare wisdom and good fortune.

It is not intimated that the majority, or even a considerable minority, of elected public officials are dishonest or untrustworthy. The fact is that the vast majority of them are honest, as the vast majority of the people are honest. But it is true that a majority of those chosen to executive and representative positions by the electors are not the representatives of the people, and are not, in fact, the choice of the people they claim to represent. Specific allusion to conditions in more than one of the states of the Union at the present time is unnecessary in calling attention to what the people in those states allege to be grievous and regrettable instances of maladministration. Conditions which are said to exist are not unique. Indeed they are but a repetition, perhaps in somewhat varied form, of like conditions all too frequently complained of both sectionally and nationally. Almost daily, also, there are made, in the larger cities of the United States, charges of maladministration and the disregard of the fundamental law of the municipalities. It cannot be pleaded in extenuation that these charges are often made and emphasized on the eve of a campaign in which it is sought to overthrow the executives accused of shortcomings. Such pleas do not disprove the truthfulness of the allegations. The emphasis given should serve, on the other hand, to insure, on the part of the electorate, greater care in the selection of candidates for office and the exercise of greater intelligence in discriminating between the candidates chosen in the party primaries or conventions.

There are convincing indications, perhaps because of the mistakes made in the past, of a tendency on the part of the people of the United States to refuse to follow the dictation of partisan leaders. This tendency has been more apparent in national than in state or local elections, though it might appear that exactly an opposite condition actually exists. In the middle western sections of the country, however, there is apparent a growing disregard for all party alliances. Movements which formerly found expression in the formation of ineffective and almost innocuous third party organizations now tend to center in more distinctive nonpartisan alliances or fusions. It has not been proved to the satisfaction of a great number of people that the Nonpartisan League as at present constituted offers the solvent for the undesirable conditions imposed by selfishly-directed partisanship, but the results of some recent elections prove that a way is sought to escape from a continuance of recognized abuses.

Political campaign leaders have been sensible of the fact for some years past that the voters of the nation no longer feel themselves bound, as formerly, by the fictions and traditions of their parties. Isms in politics have come to mean little more than isms generally, simply because of continued failures to fulfill actual or implied pledges of performance. Platform-making, the casual observer is bound to conclude, has become work for political craftsmen rather than one in which the desires and aims of the voting masses are considered. The product of national, state and county conventions is, in too many instances, little more than a specious pledge made up of cleverly arranged phrases. In almost stereotyped terms the platform points with pride to questionable previous performances, and views with alarm conditions which the party's traditional enemies claim to regard as the only achievements by which the national honor could have been safeguarded. One wonders, if he is able to divest himself of the more or less subtle influences of partisanship, why some political platforms are ever written.

The advent of the woman voter in national and state politics promises to hasten the new order. At present there is no apparent tendency displayed by these newly-enfranchised electors to ally themselves irrevocably with the established political parties. The full significance of this does not seem to be appreciated by party leaders, in Congress or out. It is not an extravagant guess that, sooner than some members of both houses of Congress realize, they will be asked to explain the record of their votes on important measures in which the known wishes of their constituents have been disregarded. The snap of the party whip is being altogether too greatly heeded. To the elect the closed circle formed by the chosen has ever seemed unbreakable. Defeat for the discredited and the vanquished has spelled victory for those acclaimed the people's choice. And victory it is if the trust imposed is kept inviolate. The people are not fickle masters. But the time has come when they give every promise that they are to be stern and exacting masters, and that honest service is to be demanded and required. They are finding, if they have not already found, the means to the end desired. It is through the ballot, as always, but it is no longer under the strict censorship of biased and blinded partisanship.

### Spain, France, and Tangier

If it were not for the fact that, for years before the war, Morocco was recognized as one of the world's danger zones, the present struggle between France and Spain for the possession of Tangier would present elements almost of comedy. According to the Franco-Spanish agreement of 1912, the town of Tangier, with a zone of some 140 square miles, was declared internationalized. This zone is practically an enclave in the Tetuan Riff, which is a part of the Spanish protectorate, and Spain has always resented this alienation of what she regards as the natural outlet for the territory under her protection. France, on the other hand, has been equally resentful of the internationalization of Tangier, and has left no doubt at all as to her view that it should become French. During the war, the whole question was largely in abeyance, but during the last two years, and especially the last few months, it has grown in importance, until today the situation in Tangier is one of constant strife between France and Spain.

Only quite recently, matters worked up to what looked like a really important international crisis, though the provoking incident was one of a most trivial nature. A Spanish cruiser, the Alfonso XIII, was lying at anchor in Tangier Bay when there steamed past her a French transport. The soldiers on the transport, it was declared, as the ship passed the Alfonso XIII, "made cries of an offensive and derisive character." The Spanish colony in Tangier was immediately thrown into a ferment, and Spanish troops were actually ordered to march on Tangier from the neighboring town of Regaia, in the Spanish zone. A serious clash was only averted by a full "explanation" from the French authorities. Subsequent events have shown clearly that this "explanation" was only for the purpose of gaining time. Within a few weeks of the incident, a French squadron visited Tangier, and the visit was made the occasion, in the French colony, for all manner of festivities, in which the Sultan's representatives figured prominently. This was quickly followed by a still more pronounced effort in the visit of General Mangin, who was associated with the French campaigns in Morocco in 1911 and 1913. Once again the French colony undertook the decoration of Tangier, and everything was done to make the welcome of General Mangin appear to be a spontaneous expression of approval from the whole city, and the international zone generally.

Meanwhile, the Spanish colony is, of course, by no means idle. As time passes, indeed, far from Madrid showing any desire to moderate its claims in regard to Tangier, these claims tend to become more pronounced and emphatic. Spain, however, is in a serious difficulty. One of the central points of her foreign policy, at present, is to promote a good understanding with France, and Tangier is constantly obstructing itself and upsetting the calculation of Spanish statesmen. The situation, of course, as far as Spain is concerned, is not likely to be improved by the recent Spanish reverses in Tetuan Riff, nor is the effect of Spanish policy in the Spanish zone a strong argument in favor of handing over Tangier to Spain. Be all this as it may, however, the attempt to settle the question by means of petty intrigue is as unworthy as it is dangerous, and an end ought to be made of such methods. If the settlement in regard to Tangier calls for revision, as practically everybody is agreed it does, then a conference on the matter should be called at the earliest possible moment, and a sincere effort made to secure a settlement more satisfactory than the present one to all parties concerned.

### The Miners of West Virginia

PEOPLE merely reading the reports of guerrilla warfare in Mingo County and Logan County, West Virginia, may be inclined to say offhand that the insurrection should be promptly suppressed. Yet the suppression of lawlessness will not alone solve the difficulties. The question at issue is whether the mine operators, or the men through their unions, shall dominate the situation. Much, of course, can be said on both sides; but the real solution is for neither to have absolute domination. Already the mine operators have used every method of influence, including the discharge of employees, to prevent the unionization of the West Virginia coal fields. The Miners Union also, which until recently has not been strong in this region, has used all sorts of influence to induce the men to join it. On both sides now mere persuasion has given way to force. The mine operators have employed a detective agency, with men engaged because of their ability in using physical force, to oppose the activities of those who are trying to extend the influence of the union. The union and those in sympathy with it, including, of course, some men who have little conviction as to which side is right, but who are ready for a fight at any time, have retaliated by methods of guerrilla warfare. This, then, is the situation, which can be only slightly improved by the suppression of the fighting. If troops are employed to stop the disturbance, there will still remain the basis of the difficulty, which can be removed only as it is replaced with real cooperation.

The answer to the question as to how real cooperation can be worked out between employers and employees in the mines of West Virginia, involves consideration of the whole problem of collective bargaining. The miners, or at least the representatives of the union, maintain that there is no equality in bargaining unless the employees are free to act as a unit, just as the corporations are. Yet if the men are intimidated into joining the union, they are no more free than if they are forced by the mine operators to refrain from joining. There is no freedom in a form of organization which depends for its effectiveness on physical force. There must, therefore, be worked out some way of democratic cooperation which shall be binding on all. This may require boards of arbitration, courts of conciliation, or other means, but in the end the public opinion of the mining community, rightly developed, will be more powerful than any such force as guerrilla warfare ever could be. If a demand is right, it is right for all concerned, and its rightness must bring about its fulfillment.

Both the mine operators and the miners have so far been looking at their rights, and at the wrongs done to them, from very limited points of view. Their considera-

tion of the situation must become immensely broader in order that they may find the way to go forward together. Lawlessness and insurrection must, of course, be replaced now by order and respect for government, and the operators and miners alike must be patient in working out the solution for their discord. Amid the excitement of marching men, ambushes, and machine guns, it may seem difficult to be patient, because motives may seem distorted and the mere desire to use physical force in one way or another may seem contagious. The public needs to recognize in this situation, however, that Capital as exemplified in coal mining is no more blameless than is Labor. More than suppression by force is necessary to correct the wrongs on both sides. For the real remedy, which will involve more constructive than destructive action, all must be patient, in spite of difficulties. Though the adjustments in a democracy may seem slow, they are certainly more successful in the end than blind rebellion.

### The Saseno Question

THE question of Saseno is important chiefly because of the light which it sheds upon the trend of Italian policy in the Adriatic. The whole effort of Italy, during the past two years, in this region, has been directed toward preventing the fulfillment of Greek aspirations in Northern Epirus. It was with this end in view that Italy surrendered the control of the Province to the Muhammadan Government at Durazzo, in the December of 1919; it was with this end in view that she provoked the "war" with Albania, in the summer of last year; and it was with this end in view that, just about a year ago, she concluded a treaty with the Albanians, whereby, apparently, she made most important concessions to Albania.

Italy agreed, amongst other things, to evacuate the port of Valona and the surrounding district, the object, of course, being so to strengthen the new Albania as to render as difficult as possible the achievement of the Greek purpose in the neighboring district of Epirus. It now transpires, however, that these concessions on the part of Italy were not so drastic as at first appeared. The barren little island of Saseno, which, until the last few days, was little known, lying at the entrance to the Gulf of Valona, practically commands the port of that name, and if fortified could become a strong strategic position. Italy, in her agreement with Albania, stipulated that this island should be surrendered to her for the purpose of converting it into a naval base. She was, however, uncertain as to Albania's title to the island, and so, it appears, safeguarded herself by an additional stipulation that, in the event of war, Italy should have the right to use the port and harbor of Valona.

What has caused the present importance of the issue is the realization of the fact that the island of Saseno cannot be ceded to Italy by Albania, for the reason that it is already Greek territory. There seems to be no doubt whatever that Saseno must be included in the Ionian Islands, and if this should prove to be the case, it has been Greek for considerably more than half a century. There is, moreover, this further important consideration, namely, that Italy alone, amongst the powers, has so far recognized the government at Durazzo as the de facto government of Albania. Italy, therefore, finds herself confronted with a grave uncertainty as to her new "acquisition." It is not anticipated that serious trouble will result from the situation, but Saseno certainly does add further complexity to an already complex problem.

### The Autumn of 1621

TO THE many people, from all parts of the world, who found their way this summer to Plymouth, the old town on the coast of Massachusetts, to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims, and to the many more who joined in the celebrations from afar, there must be a very special interest in recalling the actual happenings in the little Plymouth colony, 300 years ago. What is really known is scanty enough, yet, through the simple narrative of "Bradford's Diary," the outstanding events, in this first year, may be traced, month by month, and, sometimes, week by week. And the interesting part of it is that, interspersed with hard work and solid achievement, there always seems to have been some high adventure or some incident of great concern to occupy the attention of the little band. Thus, the spring and summer had seen the arrival of Squanto, the "spettall instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation"; the dispatch of the Mayflower on her way home; the formal peace with the great chief Massasoit, followed by the embassy of Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. Hopkins, and the "foresaid Squanto" to Massasoit's territory, and last but by no means least, the tremendous excitement caused by the disappearance of John Billington, who lost himself in the woods, fell amongst unfriendly Indians, and was only rescued through the good offices of Massasoit. The return of John Billington, which must have taken place early in August, was followed, in spite of another difficulty with "Sachem called Gorbitant," by a general peace-making with the Indians, so that Bradford was able to record that "peace and acquaintance" was pretty well established with the natives about them."

Peace at home, however, was only welcomed by the colonists as an opportunity for further adventures abroad. On the 18th of September, the famous shallop with ten men and, once again, the admirable Squanto for their guide, set out for Massachusetts "to discover and view that bay, and trade with the natives." The explorers had much success, came back well supplied, and with a good report of the land. And then, as the leaves of the trees began to redder, and the days to draw in, and the eagerness of the fall was in the air, "they begane . . . to gather in the small harvest they had, and to fitte up their houses and dwellings against the winter."

The picture, as Bradford draws it, is one of increasing plenty, of the bleak days of want and uncertainty left behind, "All the somer ther was no wante." There is an air about it all of confident looking forward, and the news which reaches England and Holland, months afterward, tells of plenty, "a peck of meale a weeke to each person" and now, since the harvest, Indian corn in like proportion, "which made many afterwards write so

largely of their plenty hear to their freinds in England, which were not fained, but true reports."

Then, one day, when the last leaves had been swept from the trees and, maybe, the first flurry of snow had whitened the fields turned up for the winter, an unexpected thing happened. For there came in a little ship from England "bringing Mr. Cushman and thirty-five persons to remaine and live in the plantation." True, they came with little or no provision, and the large addition to the colony promised to involve, as it ultimately did involve, short commons for all. Nevertheless, the arrival "did not a little rejoice them." Within fourteen days, the little ship was on her way back to England with a cargo valued at £500, and the establishment of trade looked for by the adventurers was an accomplished fact.

### Editorial Notes

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE, now in Washington as head of the Korean mission, wants the case of Korea taken up by the nations. Of course, that "case" arose originally out of the Japanese occupation and began in earnest when Japan took over the suzerainty from China, following the Chino-Japanese war. It should be added, however, that the Koreans' struggle against the Japanese dates from centuries ago, when in sea fights the Koreans were actually superior to their foe. It is on record that they took the Japanese by surprise. By covering the hulls of their ships with metal they were able to fire through openings and sink or disperse the vulnerable Japanese fleet, and thus stave off invasion. Korea, however, gave the world another surprise later, when, following the westernizing of Japan, the Korean monarch served the Mikado with a bold notice that he intended to cease all relations with a "renegade from oriental civilization." But how history repeats itself! The Japanese oyster of seclusion was opened by Commodore Perry. Years later the Japanese forced the Koreans to open up certain ports to foreign trade. The American naval man had certainly set the ball rolling with a vengeance.

THE statement that the United States Steel Corporation will undertake to move a town in the iron belt of Northern Minnesota a mile from its present site will go forth to the world as one more remarkable feat of the engineering ingenuity of Americans. To Americans, however, such feats are prosaic, everyday facts because of the circumstance, not known to the average European, that the American village house is usually built of wood resting upon a foundation from which it can easily be removed intact. This circumstance has its distinct advantages. The original locations for human settlements have not always been wisely chosen. Russians never wholly understood the wisdom of Peter the Great in placing his St. Petersburg where he did. London, had it been built by moderns, would probably have had a better site; the Dutch, who started what is now New York, never foresaw the billions of dollars which would have to be spent to acquire a sure foundation for skyscrapers; Amsterdam is doubtless where it is only because of imperative necessity; while San Francisco, perched on the tip of a peninsula with a stretch of water between it and the mainland, would not pass as an instance of good selective judgment seen through present civic standards. Yet ask San Francisco to change sites with Oakland. Does anyone doubt the answer?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M. P., chancellor of the university, attended the jubilee of Newnham, Cambridge, England. This was very fitting, for the college was, as Mr. Balfour put it, "the great adventure of fifty years ago." It was then that he, with John Stuart Mill, and other far-seeing optimists, gave support to the unwonted enterprise. Bold and unusual in the extreme it appeared to their contemporaries. Provoking of a latter-day smile is the action of the Cambridge ladies who, when it became known that the girl students of Newnham had a boat of their own, called in a body and said firmly that such a thing was most improper. The boating was given up in deference to public opinion, and that was only fifty years ago! Newnham was indeed an immense adventure!

STAGE history is repeating itself in regard to the "Beggar's Opera." It has had a long run of popularity since its revival in London; and the echo of its praises has even reached the inner sanctum of Somerset House. A letter with the official stamp was forthwith addressed to "John Gay, Esq.," demanding a return of the author's fees received from the opera. The letter was sent back, inscribed "Present address unknown." The income tax official who might perhaps have been expected to know a little better was only following the example of the pit, which in its enthusiasm for the "Beggar's Opera" raised cries of "Author, Author," when on its revival the old play took the town by storm.

DR. MARY SCHARLIE, that pioneer of professional women, has a vision of a great army of domestic auxiliary women workers who, when the need is sorest, will come to the help of strugglers with domestic difficulties. Not as servants will they come, and yet not quite as daughters. The dilemma which the definition of their exact status presents is illustrated in the story of an ingenuous kitchen maid. She was asked to address her mistress in the usual manner as the other servants did, and not by her name. "Well, it's like this," she returned, "I cannot call her 'Mum' as I always call my mother that, but I don't mind calling her 'Auntie' if she likes it better."

STRANGE are some of the anomalies of the British peerage. A curious fact has come to light in connection with Lord Reay and his title. A Dutchman by birth, he was an Englishman by naturalization, a baron of the United Kingdom by creation, and chief of the Clan Mackay in Scotland. The peerage of the United Kingdom now lapses; and the barony of Scotland and the chieftainship of the Clan Mackay go to Lord Reay's cousin, a Dutchman whose father was Prime Minister of Holland. England, Scotland, and Holland will be all the better for this complicated bond of union.